

material expansion compared with pre-war profits being greater and net considerably in special appropriation reserve, comparing for previous year, 40 a share on the standing as against for fiscal year 1940. Before de-ventory write-off of gs on the common view were equal to the common stock.

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# Jap Strategy in the New War

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE  
SEE PAGE TWELVE

## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS  
VOL. 57, NO. 14

DECEMBER 13  
TORONTO, 1941

A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN GOES INTO ACTION. FOR A DISCUSSION OF JAPAN'S LATEST AGGRESSION, SEE "THE HITLER WAR", PAGE 12

THIS is the issue in which we are accustomed to extend to all our readers and friends many of whom live at a great distance from our place of publication—our sincerest wishes for a Merry Christmas. It may seem strange that we should do so today with a greater confidence, and a richer hope for the future, because of the tragic events which marked the first days of this week. Nevertheless such is the case. There remain now no uncertainties, no divided allegiances. The issue is finally drawn between the forces of Evil and the forces of Good. The peoples of North America—and for the most part those of South America—are in this war in the full sense, in the same sense as are the peoples of the other continents. Under the shadow of hostile wings they have become conscious of their unity. A terrible list of casualties inflicted in territory under the American flag has awakened them to a sense of the moral difference between themselves and their adversaries.

The great climax of the struggle is now upon us. It will be no easy victory. So this Christmas becomes a Christmas of sacrifice—but also of the joy of sacrifice; of the utmost effort—but also of the pride of effort; of peril—but also of the courage to meet peril. We wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Victorious New Year.

### Clear Up Labor Problems

THE labor situation in Canada is likely to be greatly alleviated by the fact that the United States Congress must now face the task of deciding what part of the ordinary liberties of the employer-employee relationship must be taken away from both parties in time of war and what part must be left. There is reason to suppose that a large part of the energy and money expended by United States unions in Canada in recent months has been expended in the desire to establish precedents favorable to the labor side which could be used when the Republic itself came into a state of war. Mr. Silby Barrett was apparently anxious last week to establish in Canada the prin-

ciple that sympathetic strikes must be tolerated even in an industry affected with a war character, but in that proposal he seems to have been going far beyond anything that was in the minds of the Canadian gold-mine strikers and their friends, who promptly reduced the proposal to one for the contribution of a day's pay from sympathizing unions. Canadian labor seems to be fully aware that Canadian public opinion would not tolerate a strike in a war industry called for the purpose of imposing certain conditions upon an entirely different industry; and since in a war industry the reasons for the strike have to be made clear to a conciliation board before the strike becomes lawful there is no danger of public opin-

ion being misled as to its legitimate purpose.

More important than the problem of the sympathetic strike is that of the distinction between tolerable and intolerable picketing—which in most cases is also the distinction between "good" and "bad" unions. A tolerant attitude towards violence has characterized both sides of the capital-labor relationship in the United States for many years, and has been materially aided by the incapacity and corruption of the local authorities who have wielded the police power. This is the main cause of the difference between the labor situation in the United States and that in Great Britain. So long as trade unions were entirely "outside the law" it was possible for the state to ignore

the character of the means by which workers were "persuaded" to strike by the union and not to strike by the employer. But the instant the state begins to assume responsibilities as a referee in such disputes (as it must in a modern industry-based war) it must insist that both sides employ only lawful methods of persuasion. In both Canada and the United States the State has begun to take responsibility—very properly—for the conduct of the election by which the workers choose the organization which is to negotiate for them. It will have to go a good deal further, and ensure that the officers of that organization are at least as responsible to the membership in all their actions as the directors of the employing company are to the shareholders, and if some little sense of responsibility to the community can be infused into both of them it will be even better.

These would seem to be problems for Congress and for Parliament rather than for the executive power. They have been dealt with in Canada for the past two years by the executive under the very broad general powers conferred on it by the War Measures Act. Mr. Roosevelt, with more limited emergency powers, has in the main evaded them, with results which have been bad for the popularity and prestige of his Administration. Congress is now engaged upon legislation which should greatly clarify the whole situation.

### Jews and the Army

ACCORDING to the census of 1931, the number of persons of Hebrew racial origin was only 1.5% of the total population. It may today be 1.6 or even 1.7. Nobody, we are confident, will deny that this element of the population has contributed far more than its quota to the list of Canadians who have received, and benefited by, a really good education; it is in fact sometimes made a grievance against the Jews that they make too large a use of the facilities for education provided by the state and by private endowments, as if these facilities were not expressly provided to be utilized by all those

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And after six days Jesus taketh Peter, James and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart, and was transfigured before them: and his face did shine, as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light, and, behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with him. —Chapter 17: Verses 1, 2, 3.

Lord, have mercy on my son: for he is a lunatic, and sore vexed: for oftentimes he falleth into the fire and oft into the water. And I brought him to Thy disciples and they could not cure him. —Chapter 17: Verses 15, 16.

## The Transfiguration, According to St. Matthew, Painted by Giulio Romano, Circa 1525

THE painting illustrated above is a contemporary variant of the Raphael "Transfiguration" painted by Giulio Romano, a great painter in his own right, and a friend and collaborator of Raphael. Romano assisted Raphael in many of his paintings.

This ancient version differs in many respects from the greater one, particularly in its dramatic power and color contrasts. It was painted some five years after Raphael's death as an altar-piece for a noble Roman family whose coat of arms appears on a seal on the back of the panel and is signed in the lower right corner with the initials J. R.

This painting was acquired in 1919 from the Kaltenburg collection, 5th Avenue, New York. It was restored by F. P. Worrall, Toronto.

The Raphael "Transfiguration" at the Vatican was painted during the years 1518-1520 and is the last work done by the artist. In 1517 Cardinal Giulio de Medici a famous cleric and patron of the arts fanned the great rivalry between Raphael, Sebastian del Piombo and Michelangelo by setting a competition between them for the painting of two altar-pieces.

Michelangelo withdrew from the competition, but worked with Piombo and drew the design and studies for some of the figures for the "Raising of Lazarus", the subject of Piombo's painting. Raphael refused to submit sketches for his subject because he feared his idea would be fished, for it was a common practice then for artists to appropriate ideas and designs.

From the collection of B. M. Greene, Toronto

Raphael drew his inspiration directly from the gospel of St. Matthew and worked on his "Transfiguration" under lock and key. It was never shown until completed.

It is generally thought Raphael died before he completed the work but the finished painting was placed at the head of his bier during the twenty-four hours his body lay in state. There is a letter dated April 12, 1520, from Piombo to Michelangelo saying that it was completed.

Raphael, in the last years of his life, had many pupils who worked in his studio and collaborated with him in many of his paintings. As a result, he produced much inferior work. This practice was commented on by the other painters, particularly Michelangelo; Raphael lost prestige and commissions.

He let it be known that only his brush would be employed on the altar-piece for Cardinal de Medici.

This statement proved only a half truth, for it is generally agreed among authorities that Raphael painted the upper half and his friend and collaborator Giulio Romano painted the lower half. That the entire drawing for the design was done by Raphael is proved by numerous nude and draped sketches.

Cardinal Giulio de Medici paid the balance of 224 ducats (about \$500) owing for this painting after Raphael's death to Romano. The entire cost was 879 ducats or about two thousand and twenty dollars.

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Religion In The Schools

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT.

DELIGHTED to find your paper giving some space to the question of religious instruction in our schools. I agree with Mr. F. D. L. Smith that such instruction is fundamental to the preservation of civilization. Mr. H. F. Bevan thinks that the failure of the home and church to supply sufficient religious instruction for our children is not of necessity a good reason for supplying it at the expense of secular education. In other words secular education is too important to be displaced by Christian instruction.

This conclusion is in itself a proof of the need of clear thinking on the problem of education. For what is education if it is not intended to lead us out into service, and how can anyone serve his fellow-men if he lacks character, the product of Christian education? Secular education without Christian education is a liability rather than an asset. Why then imply that secular education is too important to be displaced to any extent by Christian education? It is true, as the editor's footnote to Mr. Bevan's letter says, "that the school with no more of the children's time than it had fifty years ago is being asked to do for them, not only what it used to do then, but most of what their parents used to do in their home hours." But it is also true that we must face the fact of the failure of the home and the Sunday School to adequately supply the need of Christian education. This is revealed in the increase of crime, moral degeneration, and the arrival upon the scene of the new variety of sins which are eating like a cancer at the very heart of civilization, the outcome of which is war, and will continue to be war until such time as we decide to supply more Christian education for our children.

In the meantime we must fight the gangsters abroad and all enemies of Christian culture at home, but at the same time we must face reality and realize as we have never done before, that unless under the present circumstances we emphasize Christian education in our schools we are putting second things first, guilty of the heresy of a misplaced emphasis, killing the goose that lays the golden egg, causing secular education to be comparatively valueless if not actually detrimental to the life of the child and the nation, and making it certain that our policy will again bring about such conditions as will threaten our civilization.

(Rev.) HUGH G. CROZIER,  
Whitby, Ont.

## Hitlerheil Schonberg

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE writer of the letter quoted by Raymond A. Davies from the *Mail and Empire* of July 16, 1936, signs his name as Gottheil Schonberg. In adopting what is obviously a pen-name he seems to have made a mistake, as a second thought would surely have constrained him to make the first part Hitlerheil instead of Gottheil. That however is not the reason of this letter. In the late winter of 1937 or 1938 SATURDAY NIGHT published an article concerning the writings of an individual of equal Nazi propensities but with the good old Scotch name of Colin Ross. If you could have that article published again it would show another warning which fell on deaf ears.

Montreal, Que. E. F. G.

We have received several requests for a reprinting of our article on Colin Ross's book, "Between the United States and the North Pole," in which the Nazi concept of the destiny of Canada was very clearly set out. It is somewhat surprising that the book has never appeared in an English version, as it is a very able example of the Geopolitical school of German thought. The article,

which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT of March 21, 1936, is somewhat too long for reprinting at this date. Had it been taken more seriously when it first appeared, some of the world's present troubles might have been obviated.—Ed.

## Rights and Duties

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE ancient Roman republic, the most comparable way of life with which to judge our own, was based not only upon the *rights* of the individual who lived within its framework, but upon the *duties* that devolved upon anyone fortunate enough to possess the protection of those rights. Those stern and moral forefathers of our social organization realized that in this world we can expect to receive few benefits without some corresponding effort. One result of this logic was their law that all men who were proud to proclaim themselves as citizens of Rome should be liable for military service in the interests of their commonwealth.

Different days have brought different ways. In Canada today how many citizens, in whom are vested by virtue of birth alone the privileges won over hundreds of years of bloody struggle, neglect to exercise the right to vote? Yet this is the very cornerstone of democracy. How many times have we heard complaints about what the Government is doing, only to discover that the critic has not even bothered to cast his vote in the election which brought them into power?

These are desperate times and call for desperate remedies. In plain words, if we are to make our system function as a true democracy let us begin by making everyone who wishes to be a member of our community prove his right to belong by acting as a citizen should. Let the possession of a vote be attended by the duty to use it, by compulsion if necessary. Let the man or woman who fails to exercise this primary qualification for citizenship be stricken forever from the voters' rolls, and then we will see who thinks it worth while. Let us remember that whoever claims the right to help formulate the decisions of our government has the duty to help defend our country. On this basis we will know where we stand, and no Government, however weak-kneed, will have to hesitate before declaring a just and equitable conscription of all our resources for the common good.

Ottawa, Ont.

C. E. CARTER

## SATURDAY NIGHT

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# THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

who are willing to make the necessary sacrifices in time and money. It is therefore not surprising that there are a very large number of Canadians of Hebrew origin, well educated and belonging to the class which is generally regarded as most likely to produce competent officers in a modern scientific army, who are seeking to obtain commissions in the overseas forces of Canada by all the various procedures which are employed by other Canadians to that end.

It is quite evident that they are not getting these commissions in anything like the same proportions as the other elements of the population. It is generally admitted in military circles that they are not likely to get them, no matter what procedures they may employ. The attitude of the high military authorities, while not officially stated, is understood to be that members of the Canadian Forces will not accept discipline at the hands of Jewish officers, and that it is no use trying to compel them to do so. It is not claimed that this is an admirable or even defensible attitude in a democratic army; it is merely stated that it is a fact. If it is a fact, it is not the only unpleasant fact about the racial attitudes which are prevalent on this supposedly democratic continent, and which have to be dealt with as facts no matter how much they may be deplored.

The only point we want to make in this connection is that if this is a fact and is to be treated as such—and that is for the high military authorities to determine the treatment applied should be such as will make the best

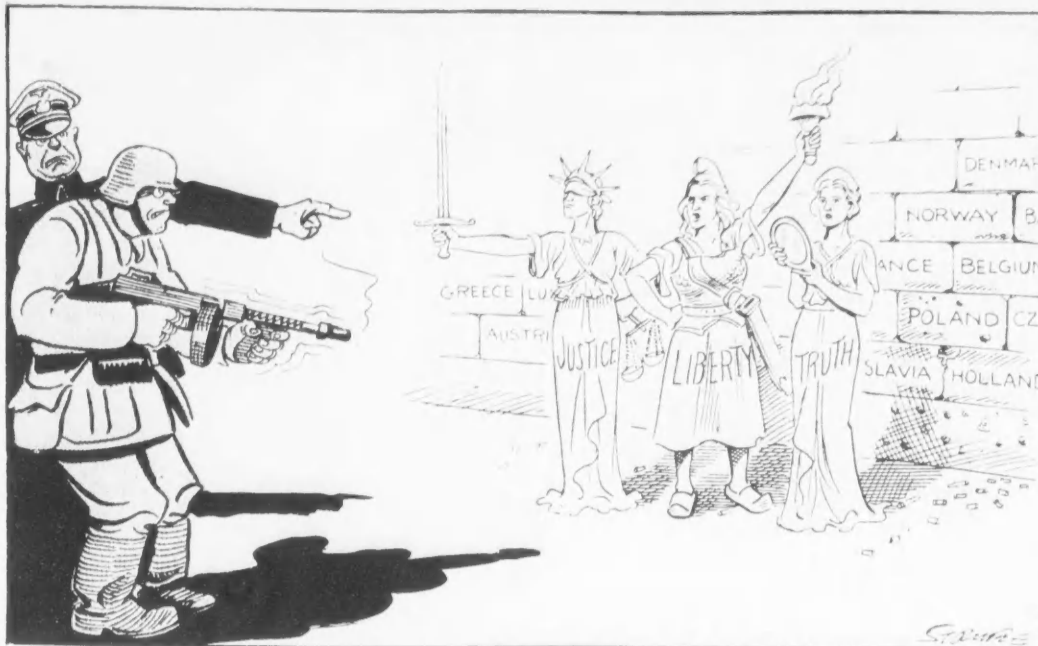
## TEN LITTLE COUNTRIES

The following lines appeared recently in the *Buenos Aires Herald*, Argentina, with the editorial remark that they were by one P. G., of Calle Melian, which we take to be the name of a street in Buenos Aires. They appear to be deserving of a wider circulation.

TEN little countries, once upon a time;  
Adolf "anschluss"-ed Austria, then there were nine.  
Nine little countries: who could know their fate?  
Neville went to Munich, then there were eight.  
Eight little countries, praying hard to Heaven,  
Poland dared a "No, Sir!" and then there were seven.  
Seven little countries, in a fearsome fix,  
Hitler "protected" Denmark, and then there were six.  
Six little countries, sitting on a hive,  
Quisling reigned in Norway, and then there were five.  
Five little countries, unprepared for war;  
Luxemburg's too tiny; then there were four.  
Four little countries neutral tried to be;  
Tulip-time in Holland, and then there were three.  
Three little countries fought as best they knew,  
Belgium's king surrendered, and then there were two.  
Two little countries, standing by the gun,  
The Maginot was useless, and left was only one.  
One little country, still dominates the sea,  
John Bull watching at the Channel WILL  
MAKE TEN COUNTRIES FREE.

possible use of all the available manpower for the Canadian army. If Jews are not to be admitted to commissions in units composed for the most part of gentiles, there remains at least one method of utilizing their unquestionable abilities. That is to constitute Jewish units, officered by Jews. This would not provide commissioned rank for all of the qualified Jewish applicants who are seeking it, because of the fact already mentioned, that the number of well educated Jews is out of proportion to the numbers of the less educated. But it would at least look after a considerable proportion of them; and it is barely conceivable that after a few months of actual fighting, side by side with courageous and well led Jewish units, the gentile members of other units might learn to abandon some of their prejudices.

We appreciate most fully the dislike of the Jews for being segregated in a sort of military ghetto, and we support this policy merely as the lesser of two evils. The present abnormally high degree of race prejudice observable in Canada is not entirely the fault of Canadians. It has been artificially stimulated in this coun-



"But Mein Commandant, I have been shooting them for two years and they won't die!"

try by persons and groups who are largely foreign, and whose motive in many cases is hatred of Great Britain and in some cases actual devotion to the interests of Nazi Germany. The campaign carried on by these persons has not received much encouragement in Canada, and has indeed been only to a small extent actually carried on in this country. But its literature, its periodicals, and above all its radio utterances, cross the border into this country with perfect freedom and find a response in the type of mind to which they are chiefly addressed in the United States and elsewhere. It is all part of the accepted and highly successful technique for promoting discord and revolution in countries which are eventually to be brought under Nazi domination. There are no countries in which there is not an element of population whose mental equipment and moral character make them easy victims for this technique. There are not many countries in which the easy victims are fewer, and the organized resistance to the technique is better, than in Canada. But Canada is not immune.

## Mr. Hanson's Services

WHEN Parliament resumes its sittings we have no doubt that adequate expression will be given to the feelings of the Conservative party concerning the services rendered for many months past, not to that party alone but to the country, by the Hon. R. B. Hanson, interim leader of the Opposition in the Commons, a position which he technically continues to occupy until Mr. Meighen enters the House. In the meantime, however, and in the rush of events in these momentous days, Mr. Hanson has scarcely received his due from the only people who are at the moment in a position to pay it, namely the newspapers. We have on occasion had to criticize Mr. Hanson's judgment when speaking outside of the House, and we have always felt at such times that it was not so much Mr. Hanson speaking as the local Conservative personages with whom he was at the moment associating, and to whose opinions he was inclined to defer too much. In the House his language and conduct were excellent. He was gravely handicapped by the temporary nature of his appointment and the unco-operative disposition of some and the laziness of most others among his following. On the whole he acquitted himself with dignity and credit in a task which he did not seek and which was one of almost insuperable difficulty.

## Emile Nelligan

THERE died last month, in an asylum in the province of Quebec, a poet upon whose too sensitive spirit the shades of insanity closed before his twenty-first year was ended, and whose name is utterly unknown to the vast majority of his French-Canadian compatriots, for what he wrote had no concern with that nationalist dogma which has ruled French-Canadian literature for the forty years of his retreat. But Emile Nelligan's completed work has been before the public for all of those forty years, and the judgment which was passed upon it by discerning critics in France and England when it first appeared has not been reversed nor even qualified by the lapse

of time. If anything written in Canada in the nineteenth century is destined to survive on its literary merits, the poems of Emile Nelligan will survive. They are perfect in workmanship. They are utterly sincere. And they are penetrated with the desperate misery of the young man who knows, as the great artist always knows, that he is a great artist, but finds himself in a society and a milieu in which it is impossible for him to fulfil the only function for which he is fitted—the function of the great artist.

Nelligan's work is known to, and admired by, most of the younger French-Canadian writers, but has had practically no influence upon them. This is not surprising. He was an end and not a beginning. Nearly all the great poetry of the nineteenth century was animated by the revolt of the artist against the limitations imposed on him by the bourgeois industrial society of the era; but with the turn of the century the revolt became more conscious and more purposeful, and literature began not merely to protest against the domination of money, but to call upon men to end it. It is entirely possible that Nelligan would have added nothing of importance to his achievement if he had remained sane for the forty years that he spent in the asylum. It is even possible that the consciousness of the doom which hung over him from his early youth may have formed part of the inspiration of his verse, of the energizing power which drove him to produce so many exquisitely chiselled lines at an age when most Canadian poets are merely lisping in rather careless numbers. His work, unfortunately, is completely untranslatable, because its effect depends wholly on the perfect marriage of the sound with the suggestion.

## Prof. Plumptre's Task

SON of two of the most distinguished citizens of Toronto, one a former rector of the cathedral church of the Anglican denomination and one a leading worker for social betterment and for many years a highly progressive member of the Board of Education and the City Council, Professor A. F. W. Plumptre has established himself with considerable rapidity among the leading authorities in Canada on the financial side of political science. When therefore the financial relations between the Dominion and the United States became so intimate that it was necessary to add a financial authority to the staff of the Canadian Legation at Washington, nobody could have been a more natural selection than the expert who had already done much excellent work on the subject of Canadian finance, and who was known to the Washington authorities by the reports which he had made to them on that subject. Professor Plumptre has the additional point in his favor that he has a notable share of the gift of making friends and influencing people. He is a progressive thinker who was among the first Canadian economists to recognize that the gold standard had ceased to be workable in the post-war world. For these reasons he may be expected to exercise even more influence at Washington than his abilities alone would justify. The appointment, like most of those made under the influence of the present financial authorities at Ottawa, is an excellent one.

# THE PASSING SHOW

THE Japanese seem to think that the way to save your face is to kick the other fellow in his when he isn't looking.

After their brilliant successes against that powerful military nation, the Chinese, the Japanese doubt feel that the Americans should be a pushover.

The ninth green on the North Portal, Sask., golf course is in the United States, and passports are required to play it. This makes it one of the most fascinating hazards ever devised, especially if you have to have a permit to export your golfball.

Senator George Norris of Nebraska points out that Petain is a tool of Hitler. And there's no tool like an old tool.

Reuters reports that the Germans have ten thousand British uniforms stored in Bulgaria. Hitler seems to be planning a masquerade.

Even in Southern Russia the snow is reported to be deep. In fact the Eastern Front is developing into a snow-man's-land.

The Assistant Dean of Medicine at the University of Toronto says that some of the medical students are not getting enough to eat. Authorities say that the medical course should include the dissection of a large steak every few days.

The people of Panama recently had a re-fire of Nazi propaganda. The feature of the event was toasted Frankfurter Zeitungs.

Mussolini is reported to have escaped nine attempts on his life. Well, one would expect him to have as many lives as any other cat's paw.

All that the Co-Prosperity Sphere needs now is a little prosperity.

## TRIBUTE TO THE INGENUITY OF RADIO COMMENTATORS

Now that the subtle Japanese  
Have livened up the news,  
No commentators can agree,  
Each has his separate views;  
The facts each one imbrues  
With various rainbow hues,  
And makes a private mystery  
From all the public clues!

Oh, how the prophets prophesy  
Oh, how the seers see  
Things which appear  
As clear as clear  
To them, but not to me!  
A simple creature I,  
To me two two's are four,  
But to the prophets of the air  
They are at least a score!

O Kaltenborn, O Swing,  
O Shirer, Davis, sing  
A hash of facts you make a rich risotto  
Is the goal of your ambition  
Each to found a seer's tradition  
With *Much In Little* as your secret motto!

The daily newspapers are going to be very annoyed with Hong Kong if it doesn't look out. First it gets itself entered by Canadian troops on Saturday afternoon, and then it gets itself attacked by Japan on Sunday, giving the radio a scoop on both occasions.

The trouble with the America First program is that the Japanese have now adopted it.

The Government is said to be working on a plan to mobilize all Canadian men between twenty and forty for some kind of national service. Even M.P.'s, it is believed, will be given some simple task to perform.

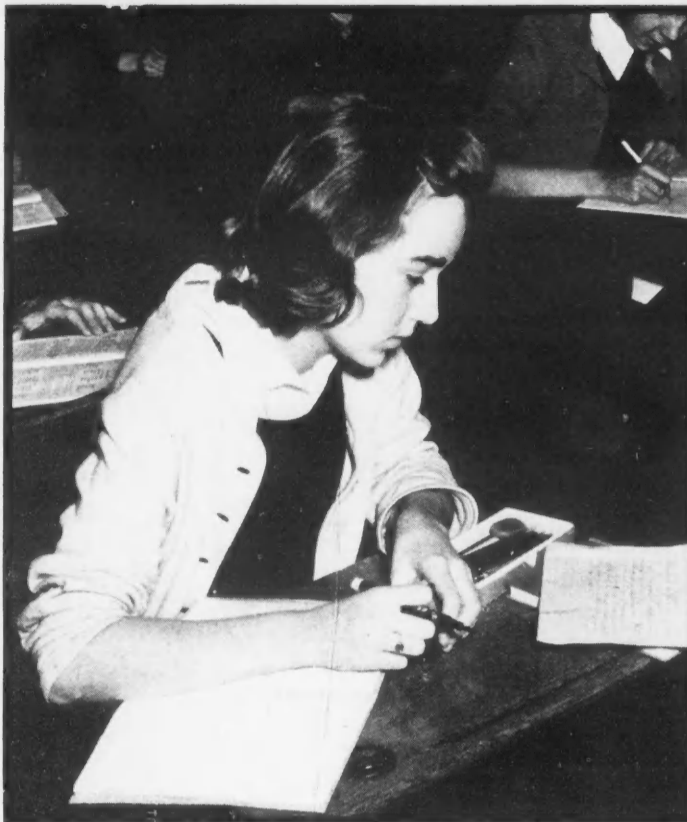
The French are making clothes from weeds. The industry was begun many years ago by a certain Monsieur Adam.

Canada is now at war with the Japs, the Huns, the Finns, the Wops and several other nations that you never hear about because they haven't any nickname.

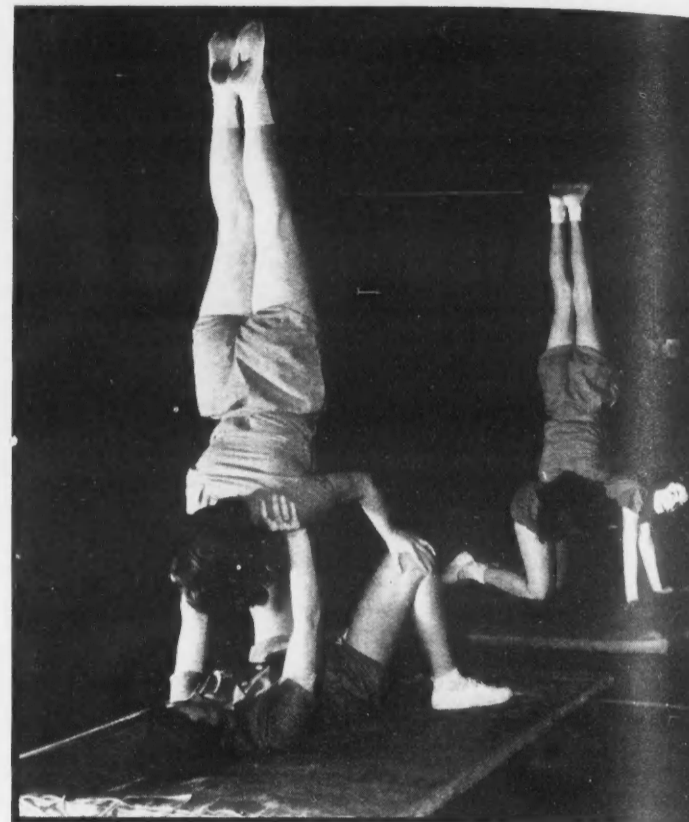
# Forest Hill Village Has A School System . . .



W. J. Tamblyn, right, Headmaster of Forest Hill Village's three model schools and the inspiration behind the Village's educational experiment, chats with a pupil



Brilliant students who want to maintain a high standard in any particular subject may take Pick Up Classes. This girl works on a 100 percent arithmetic average



Opportunity classes permit students to specialize in gym work beyond the regular routine. These four put on their act at Camp Borden to entertain the troops



Students at the School operate their own library. Here Mariam Loheed, President of the Library Committee, and her assistant, Ingalore Wallace, record an outgoing book

## DO YOU like going to school?

There used to be only one answer to the question and that was an emphatic "no!". If you said anything otherwise you were in danger of being written off as a sissy.

It was the general rule to hate your principal, your teacher and your books. And "with heavy looks" you dragged yourself to school in the morning to spend the day in anticipation of the final bell when you could race away to more pleasant surroundings.

Little consideration, if any, was given to temperament, backwardness or brilliance. Along with a number of other youngsters you were thrown into a melting pot of reading, writing and arithmetic, with the hope, on the part of the educational authorities and your parents, that having been exposed to learning, some of it would stick.

Going to school today is an entirely different thing.

One of the finest examples of this new approach to child training is now being conducted at Forest Hill Village, a community of homes, which, when it was first incorporat-

ed, was well out in the suburbs of the city of Toronto. Today Toronto has grown out to, and around the Village, which is now an adult community of 11,000 people.

THE first school was an ordinary ungraded elementary school of the rural type, administered by a board of school trustees. But with the growth of the municipality it was necessary to embark upon an educational program that would meet the standards set up by the community. The program didn't "just grow" like Popsy, but was developed on a plan, following an extensive educational survey under the direction of the late Professor Sandiford, director of research of the Province of Ontario, and a group of public-spirited men in the community. It wasn't a question of dropping old ideas, but improving upon them.

The plan of education devised recognizes individual differences among children and provides opportunities for a diversified training.

The difference between Forest Hill Schools and traditional educational methods is basic. Here a merit,

rather than a demerit system prevails. The basic curriculum, as laid down by the Department of Education, is followed carefully, and is the first objective of the teachers. However, on top of this regular curriculum, has been superimposed a remarkably broad scheme of opportunities for enriching individual pupils capable of taking advantage of them. The student having accomplished what is expected of him in regular courses, is permitted to take instruction in art or music or manual training, commercial studies or gymnasium work, or whatever he may choose. So special privileges and opportunities are offered the reasonably proficient student, in addition to the academic goals for which he yearly strives.

AT FIRST pupils are encouraged to try their hand at art, music or manual training when they earn their opportunity. This is done in the hope that their special aptitudes will be revealed.

In the higher grades, these special classes replace former recess periods and their scope is enlarged. Art

Story by Harold Sutherland



Many of the class rooms in the Village schools are built in such a way that folding doors may be opened between them and one teacher may supervise two groups. Under a system of prefects and honor codes, students discipline themselves in the absence of the teacher



Because these two boys are well up in their studies, they have been given the chance to study music in their opportunity classes. The School has a Junior Symphony, a Senior Symphony, a Junior band and Senior band and a dance orchestra

# ... Which Is a Model for the Rest of Canada



To develop a hobby is part of a child's essential education. These youngsters, interested in photography, are printing in the dark room provided by the School



Dr. H. E. Edwards, school physician, examines one of the Juniors — not only for deficiencies, but for superior developments. A record on each child is kept



Business practice is taught in Grade 9 and businessmen in the Village co-operate with the School. Here a group visits a bank. Last year 230 visits were paid to 11 firms

work is everywhere evident, and in music and other pursuits the students are no less proficient.

Forest Hill School boasts a symphony orchestra as well as a brass band and a dance orchestra. In addition, dramatics and public speaking are emphasized. It is nothing out of the ordinary for children of seven, eight or nine to conduct an entire assembly period from the scripture reading to announcements while the teaching staff sits at the rear of the room.

In addition to the opportunity classes for students who are well up in their work, there are pick-up classes for those who need additional help in subjects. Handicapped students, whose program in the regular classes must be modified, are encouraged and directed into opportunity classes where they meet on equal footing the more academically-minded students.

THE educational system in force in Forest Hill Village has won considerable fame for its progressiveness both in Canada and across the Border. W. J. Tamblyn, the dy-

namic and enthusiastic Headmaster, has summed up the attitude towards education in the Village by saying that he, his staff and the parents are seeking not only to provide educational opportunities for the young, but to provide a common meeting ground for every member of the community. Consequently, the school buildings are in constant use, not only by pupils for regular and extra-curricular activities, but by many community organizations. So it may be said that education is a community project in Forest Hill Village.

Every teacher in the school, says Mr. Tamblyn, must be a teacher in the traditional sense of the word. He must be able to teach the fundamentals. There must be no specialists, but where a teacher has special aptitudes, so much the better. The teacher must also understand children, be sympathetic to, and like them. Instead of looking for failure in children, he must look for success in each individual pupil and encourage that particular peak in his make-up. Children must be praised, rather than criticized to get the most out of them. And the reward for doing

good work must be more work to do, such as that offered in the opportunity and pick-up classes. The system, he says, offers opportunity for superior teachers as well as superior students.

FURTHERMORE, with co-operation from the Village Council, the Schools have become community centres with parks and playgrounds activities and group and association meetings. This has been a big factor in developing a community spirit of which the Village is proud.

The Senior High School, Junior High School and South Preparatory School are housed in the fine Central School Building, set in beautiful grounds which have been laid out and organized as a community recreational centre. This plant is thoroughly equipped with auditorium, gymnasium, library, home economics department, manual training department, commercial department, etc. North Preparatory School is located some distance away in order to serve residents in its particular section. The latest addition is a new West Preparatory School, just opened



Even girls take advantage of opportunity classes to study manual training, and their handiwork compares very favorably with that of the boys in the classes

*Pictures by Richard Mathews*



Engine and tender of this "train" were made by boys of Grades 5 and 6 as a Christmas present for the Kindergarten at a cost of ten cents for paint. Fares are paid by newspapers and magazines as part of the School's booming Salvage campaign



The Students' Council meets to receive a report on the progress of the War Weapons drive. Here they vote on the motion that the Reeve and Chairman of the School Board discuss municipal problems. Such activity is encouraged as a training for citizenship responsibilities

The unexpected, undeclared and ruthless attack by Japan on American possessions in the Pacific clears up the domestic situation in Canada to a surprising degree.

The wholly artificial and illogical distinction between enlistment for overseas service and enlistment for home defence began to disappear over the week-end.

Canadian Isolationism may henceforth be a negligible factor in our policies.

THE fundamental doctrine of Isolationism in Canada is that it does not greatly matter to Canada if the British Empire is beaten, provided the United States remains unbeaten. That is the position which has been clearly expressed time and again by the more reasonable of the Isolationist newspapers of the province of Quebec. They qualify it with the assumption that the British Isles themselves must remain unbeaten, which they assume will be the case; but they fail to see that the British Isles without their strategic outposts all over the seven seas would be a very helpless and unimportant country.

But this position has become meaningless now that the United States is itself an object of attack by the Axis powers. The Canadian Isolationists are committed to the position that the security of the United States is essential to the security of Canada, and that Canada can properly participate in the common defence of the United States and Canada, even with conscripted French-Canadian soldiers. But the defence of the United States is now so inextricably interwoven with the whole strategy of the war against the Axis, that the disposition of the Isolationists to resist conscription for overseas service is likely to be greatly and rapidly diminished.

ON THE other hand, the necessity for conscription for overseas service may also be very greatly and rapidly diminished, and the whole problem may disappear as a result of these recent developments.

The compulsory-service army for home defence has ceased to be a mere means of evading real fighting. It may very well have some quite lively fighting to do on the continent of North America, and even within the territory of Canada itself; and it will certainly have to take its guard-duty job very seriously indeed. In these circumstances, and with the diminution of the feeling among the non-British elements that if they go abroad they are merely fighting "to help the British," it is quite likely that the rate of recruiting for overseas service from the ranks of the home-defence conscripts will be materially speeded up.

ANOTHER effect of the entry of Japan into the war is a marked increase in the need for greater strength in what has perhaps not very aptly been named the Reserve Army. No part of Canada's military effort has been more misunderstood than this, and the fault lies partly in the fact that the Government itself has repeatedly changed its view of the Reserve Army's character and functions. On November 6 the Hon. Mr. Ralston, in a speech in the House of Commons which failed to attract anything like the attention it deserved, explained the new "definite role" assigned to these troops in the scheme of military organization by the instructions issued a few weeks previously, while admitting that these instructions constituted a considerable change in the Reserve Army's status.

The duties of the Reserve Army, he stated, were these: "An operational role in the defence of Canada, when and where required; aid to the civil power in cases of subversive or other disturbances; reinforcement of the Active Army, by enlisting men, and having them ready to support their active unit, if it is overseas, or some other active unit in the same territory. Then there is the possibility, in some instances at least, of mobilization."

# Japanese Move Consolidates Canada

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE Reserve Army, in the words of the Minister, "to some extent consists of men who because of financial or domestic or personal reasons are unable to take their places in the Active Army," and are doing what they can "so that we may release all the men possible for active duty." He stated further that there would be increased issues of equipment for this army, so far as the needs of the active units would al-

low, and that consideration was being given to increasing the percentage of the "war strength" of the units on which training pay should be allowed, which is now 50 p.c.

The vital point here is that the number of trained men who can be sent out of Canada to participate in the front-line defence of the country overseas is strictly limited by the

number of trained men who will be left in the country for its home defence. No matter how vital may be the battlefields in the Far East and in Western Europe, Canada cannot be completely denuded of military strength without grave risks. Those risks are much intensified by the new Pacific situation, and the importance of the Reserve Army for "an operational role in the defence of Canada" and for "aid to the civil

power" was multiplied several times within the hour when Japanese planes attacked Hawaii. The strength of Canada's participation in the main battlefields depends therefore directly upon the strength of trained and equipped Reserve Army at home.

All in all, there is considerable reason to expect that Canada will become much more war-conscious as a result of the entry of Japan and the United States.

## Let's Put *First* Things *First* Canada



Military needs **MUST** take precedence over civilian purchases — here, as in England and throughout the Empire.

Victory can't wait—Luxuries can!

We must all cheerfully accept the temporary restrictions caused by the tremendous demand upon Canada's industrial resources for war weapons.

**SPEND LESS  
...BUY MORE  
WAR SAVINGS  
CERTIFICATES**

## FOUR WAYS TO *Help!*

Back up our fighting men with the tools and equipment they need. That requires MORE than passive acceptance—it demands the active co-operation of every man, woman and child.

1. Make the best use of the equipment you now have. See that the washer is doing its full job of saving clothes, time, money and labour... that the electric range and refrigerator are conserving food and clipping the cost of living.
2. Make sure that your electrical equipment is well looked after. Avoid repairs and replacements by following manufacturers' instructions regarding oiling, adjustment, etc.
3. Avoid unnecessary purchases of new equipment for your home and give others a chance to buy what they need.
4. Save every cent you can . . . and invest in War Savings Certificates.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, CANADA

# Westinghouse

"Saturday Night's" Editor discusses the problem of keeping the British public informed of news events through the medium of the greatly-shrunken British dailies.

IF ANY Canadian is unconvinced of the importance, for the intellectual health of the nation, of a good supply of large-sized newspapers, I recommend him to visit Great Britain at the present time, when the restrictions on imports due to the Battle of the Atlantic are making an adequate newsprint supply impossible. The present service of news to the great mass of the people of the British Isles is so far from being adequate that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that that great mass is in grave danger of becoming illiterate in the one sphere in which the newspaper serves, namely the sphere of knowledge of current events.

It is quite true that the London Times and the London Telegraph, and doubtless three or four of the great "provincial" dailies, are maintaining a substantial size, in the sense of number of columns available for news. But they are doing it at the cost of an enormous cut in their circulations, with the result that it is almost impossible to buy a copy. Newsboys and newsstands do not carry them; they cannot get them. Subscribers have been asked to stop their subscriptions if they can by any possibility manage to share a copy taken by some neighboring subscriber. The result is that the nation is beginning to be divided into two classes, one a very small class consisting of people who regularly see an adequate daily newspaper, and the other a very large class of people who never see one.

IT IS the second class about which I am concerned, or rather that fraction of it which used in the good old days to read seriously at least one serious newspaper daily. This fraction was perhaps never very large, but it was the backbone of the nation. It stood between the governing class—which still manages to read the Times or the Telegraph—and the great body of people who never did read the newspapers anyhow except for the current murder, the racing results and the English equivalent of our comic strips. (This body of people is still perfectly well provided for; the small-size big-circulation newspapers still give them all that they want.) It was the intelligent middle-class, and to some extent also the very intelligent upper working-class. And today it is getting nothing.

THE popular newspapers consist, day after day, of one sheet of four pages. They give the current murder, the racing results, and the equivalent of the comic strips. They give also quite a lot of the human-interest stories arising out of the war; for example, when I was in London they devoted much space to the psychological situation of the prisoners of war who were on the point of being exchanged when the Germans backed out of their agreement and refused to let the prisoners from their side sail; it was an interesting and dramatic situation, but so far as its effect on the war was concerned it could have been disposed of in a quarter of a column. But of the actual strategy of the war itself, and of the major events affecting it from day to day, little or nothing; a single event each day, selected usually because of some human interest or political angle, will be played up to provide the "war heading," because readers expect to get one item a day about the war, but the rest of the war news, no matter how important, will be scattered all over the paper under the most inconsequential and insignificant headlines, and much of it entirely omitted. There can scarcely be a single reader of even a small-town daily in Canada who is not better posted on the current developments of the war than the great mass of the British people. The same is true of the parliamentary, legal, political and municipal news. Most of it is left out. Much of it is never even gathered by

# The British Public Is News Starved

BY B. K. SANDWELL

the customary news agencies, which are now very short-staffed; and much of what is gathered has no chance in these limited four pages. At a time when the whole life of the community is being made over by one authority or another, the actions of no single one of these authorities are ever reported in such detail as to make comprehension and criticism possible. It is true that the people have not much time for either comprehension or criticism; but the mere

possibility of such criticism is a substantial check on the errors and dogmatism of a bureaucracy, and the present condition of things is simply an invitation to bureaucracy to do its worst.

STRANGELY enough, the publishers of all these reduced newspapers admit quite frankly that they are making unusual profits. Their

costs of production are heavily cut. The amount of space available for advertising is so small that they are able to charge fantastic prices per inch. I even heard what sounded like a fairy-tale of the advertising space-buyer of a great trade-marked-product corporation being seen in the act of feeding a most expensive dinner to the advertising manager of a great popular daily in the effort to persuade him to allow the corporation to use a few lines more space

in the next twenty-five issues. Circulation-promoting dodges are all cut out; accident insurance, guessing contests, book premiums, everything. A very large proportion of the news costs nothing to get. Yet the newspaper magnates are not exactly happy; they know that the courses to which they are compelled are spoiling the tastes of the newspaper readers of the future, and they are uncertain about how they will get back to old-time conditions after the war.



## GUIDED AND GUARDED BY THE INVISIBLE POWER OF RADIO

From our planes overhead comes instant, accurate information of the enemy's position...guiding our fast-moving tanks to their objective...guarding them from ambush and surprise.

From the lead tank to each unit in the fleet, radio flashes the commands that minutes later may mean success achieved! Over the bedlam of roaring motors, through the din and clatter of whirling gears and clanking treads, in turn, each tank commander conveys his orders to the crew by radio telephone.

Through the miracle of radio communication plane, tank, and land forces...each of the vital units...is co-ordinated and united for action. No fear here of orders half-heard or misconstrued...no fear of needless risks being run...for radio,

whose voice is such a power in peace, now proves its power in war, its power to carry each message, each command quickly, clearly, accurately, even in the midst of battle.

To such wartime radio needs as this RCA Victor gives priority use of all the vast research, engineering and manufacturing resources that made it a peacetime leader. For the navy, the army, the air force, RCA Victor develops, perfects, manufactures new radio weapons in an ever-increasing stream.

And foreseeing the part that radio must play not only in battle, but behind the battle front, RCA Victor at war's outbreak expanded existing plants—built new work-

shops—new laboratories. So in addition to front line needs, RCA Victor today continues to manufacture and install powerful radio transmitting stations...continues to devote its remaining capacity to producing home receiving sets.

Working together, these transmitting stations and home receiving sets serve those who must watch and wait...bringing the news of the world, the inspiring words of democracies' leaders, into every city, village and hamlet—every outpost and frontier of the Dominion...dispelling uncertainty and doubt...defeating false propaganda...upholding the faith and morale of those "fighters behind the front" upon whom our armed forces depend for the tools of victory!



# RCA Victor



Military Transmitters and Receivers • Laboratory and Test Equipment • Transoceanic and Broadcast Radio Equipment  
Home Radio Receivers • RCA Victrolas • Victor Records  
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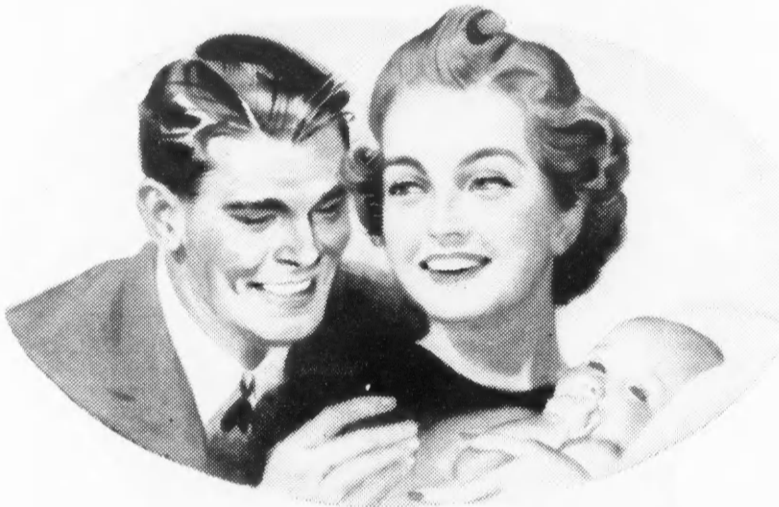
## Give him a HOST COAT

if he really appreciates the  
finer things of life

Make his evenings at home a delightful interlude in sheer comfort. Come in to-day and see our imported Velveteens in various tones. Gentlemen prefer the unobtrusive correctness and complete naturalness achieved in Levy Bros. tailoring—

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MAKERS OF MEN'S CLOTHES  
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## INSURE FOR FREEDOM



In war as in peace, the home is still the foundation of our way of life—and life insurance is the cornerstone of the home . . . . Only through life insurance can the average citizen provide the financial security so vitally needed for himself and his dependents . . . . Only through life insurance can he create an immediate estate on the instalment plan—and make sure that his family will be independent of private charity or public relief . . . . By insuring freedom for his home, he also helps insure freedom for his country, because millions upon millions of life insurance savings are invested in national war loans—aiding Canada in its fight for Victory.

It is good citizenship to own  
**Life Insurance**

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS SPONSORED BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATING IN CANADA

# Now—Be Joyous, America!

BY HENRY PETERSON

In 1918 the fighting was ended too soon to allow the American army the smashing victory that was its due.

The United States needs this war and its ultimate grand victory to establish the majority of its nationhood — an earth-shaking victory punishing the enemies of freedom.

Japan had to strike now when her strength relative to the growing might of the Anglo-American combination is at its maximum.

won should have learnt to face facts without thinking it is uncharitable or unchristian, as the Chinese have about the Japanese and the Russians about the Germans, peace will certainly be secure for a century.

Japan's treacherous attack, however, did not, as is generally assumed, spring from her easy piracy of Manchuria in 1931. When Mussolini was awarded 21,000,000 lire in 1923 by London and Paris for his wanton and ugly bombardment of Corfu, some of us warned that this paying of blackmail was creating a gangster's world, and we foretold that a combined attack on mankind's freedom by the three resentful nations of "supermen" would come one day.

For we saw that this sleeping-car conqueror, Mussolini, whom capitalistic fear of bolshevism had made into a demi-god, would use his capitalistic supporters to build up a snarling Germany and befriend a resentful Japan deprived of her notorious Twenty-One Demands on China, with a clear aim in view—to found a combination to tear the capitalistic democracies to pieces and share the spoils. It was Mussolini, a pathetic gauleiter today, who financed the Hitler gang in their beer-hall days and gave the Japanese admirals their dream of a see-saw threat to the British Navy with their separated fleets. (So, with Japan striking now, it would not be surprising if the damaged Italian capital ships were ready to go to sea again).

### Basic Aim of the Axis

As the details of the fighting in the Pacific are still too scanty for profitable comment, let us look at the basic aim of the Axis, which was in being long before the Pact was signed by Japan in September 1939, especially now that the United States is in the war.

After conquest would come the rational sequel—tyranny over the conquered to reap the fruits due to "supermen". But it was also clear that the stronger this combination of gangsters became, the surer would its defeat be, since any threat to mankind's freedom would throw the British Commonwealth and the United States into each other's arms, a rival combination which besides being more powerful would rally the rest of the world to its side. So the aim was to conquer one at a time, but Britain's refusal to be conquered last year threw the master-plan out of joint. So Japan had to strike at the moment her strength relative to the growing might of the Anglo-American combination was at its maximum. Hence came last Sunday, which in twenty-four hours produced a spectacle never before witnessed on earth—an attack on freedom in all five continents simultaneously.

That Japan should so easily have become an ally of Germany and Italy caused no surprise to those who knew the character of her leaders. These, like those of Germany and Italy, are tyrants, both in temperament and in their smallest acts when unobserved by foreigners, but few unacquainted with them would believe that they had wooden hearts under their military or naval uniforms.

It is true that by fighting now Japan has the strongest allies she can have ever, yet to go on being slowly but surely defeated by China would see her, if Germany and Italy were defeated, facing alone, the wrath of the British Commonwealth and Russia as well as a China supplied with as much arms as she could use.

So it has not been difficult for a desperate people to persuade themselves that an eleventh-hour death-

or-glory plunge has come, while Germany is still strong, Italy still has a fleet which might soon be augmented by powerful French units, and the Anglo-American combination is still half-armed. In fact, in the wooden hearts there has been no choice. Lead the rabble to defeat against great odds, and they would still be in the saddle after defeat. The spirit of revenge alone could be whipped up to ensure the survival of the 3,000-year-old feudal system and all its perquisites to the top layer. I, for one, however, believe that this is only a dense shogun's pipe dream.

It is, of course, the Chinese who know the Japanese best, especially that band of brilliant diplomats who have been studying the Japanese mind for the last twenty years the better to fight them. But up till now the rest of the world has paid scanty attention to the warnings they have given concerning the Japanese character and Japanese practices, no doubt fearing propaganda. Are we never to learn that fundamental truths have nothing to do with propaganda, that there is nothing to fear in fundamental truths, that we are the losers if we don't believe them? These Chinese say the Japanese have misled the world so long with their talk of bushido and cherry blossoms because the world has chosen to be misled—the Japanese had an emperor and a fleet. The Chinese, who today need no propaganda, are quite certain that most Japanese, perhaps of their mixed Malay stock, utterly lack the ethical sense, and they hope now that the Japanese have shown their true colors outside of China as well, perhaps many elder European statesmen will change their minds and no longer regard the Japanese as the civilizers and the Chinese as the savages.

### Victory Over Evil

It is not a matter of material damage the three gangster Powers can inflict that matters. Material damage can be made up. It is the world that will follow their punishment that matters, and what a poorer and more precarious world victory would bring did America not share in the suffering and know the joy of victory over evil. Without the rights and perspective conferred by combat, she could not give of her best in the reconstruction.

For a better world to emerge America's experience this time must be different from hers of last time. This time the war must go on long enough for her to take a full share in it. Last time it stopped too soon for her, for the good of the world.

In the last war the American army was still a young army when the Armistice came, and, like all young armies, it had fought with more valor than discretion and was slaughtered, especially in its greatest battle, the Argonne. But every other young army had time in which to grow up, and knew victories. The American army never did. If the war had lasted another month only it would have gone through the German army at that Nancy bend like a knife through butter, but Foch, acting on inaccurate information concerning the collapsed German home front, stopped the fighting and denied the American army the tremendous victory which was its due.

So, be joyous, America, that a second chance has come, and for the sake of mankind let us hope the war will go on long enough for your armies to taste victory, to taste the only sweet thing in war.

By hard work Hong Kong's defences have been made exceptionally strong and today this outpost of Empire, garrisoned in part by Canadian troops, stands "ready for anything".

One hundred years ago a barren island, Hong Kong has since become one of the world's leading ports, an Empire fortress and naval base, and a great entrepot of Chinese trade.

THIS happens to be Hong Kong's centenary year, for it is just 100 years since the Empire acquired the port. And, despite the clouds over the Pacific, Hong Kong is the coolest and most unperturbed place in the Far East today.

For Hong Kong is ready for anything. It is officially described as "the fortress." No place in the Empire—not even Gibraltar, Aden, Malta, or Singapore more worthily deserves such a name. What exactly is the strength of Hong Kong nobody outside the Empire's higher councils of war knows, and it can be safely left to each enemy. In any case, it has recently been increased by the arrival of Canadian troops.

But it is significant that military experts believe it has probably more heavy guns for its size than any other part of the Empire. What is more, it intends to use them if the necessity arises. In the resolute words of the Governor, "If war is forced on Hong Kong, it can resist, is ready to resist, and will resist."

Life seems to be going on much as usual, but that does not alter the fact Hong Kong is practically on a war footing. In recent years large sums have been spent on strengthening the defences of the port, and Hong Kong's beaches, like those of Britain bristle with barbed wire and are thick with mines. Deadly minefields, booms, and shore batteries guard the harbor; powerful anti-aircraft guns can put up a barrage no bomber would care to face; and, hidden in the rocky cliffs are guns of long range and formidable hitting

## SERVICE PLUS

A WIFE sews buttons on your shirts.  
She watches what you drink,  
She comforts you when something hurts,  
She lets you buy her mink.

When you're tired, she can find  
Exciting things to do,  
And you never have to change your  
mind—  
She does that for you too!

MAY RICHSTONE.

power; while for a long time huge stores of ammunition and military equipment have been pouring in so that the port could withstand a long siege.

There is hardly an inch of ground which cannot be raked by machine gun fire, and last month the longest and most detailed defence exercises yet held by the colony proved that any attacker would meet with a warm reception. According to an announcement by the China Command, "enemy" landing parties gained a footing on the island after heavy losses, but were isolated before they could penetrate more than a few hundred yards. The defenders launched a prompt counter-attack, and the troops which succeeded in landing were all either killed or captured.

## Powerful, Confident

Hong Kong is ceaselessly on the alert, confident in its power of hitting back, and every able bodied Briton has to take his share in the defence, for Hong Kong has its own Home Guard. The garrison is stronger than ever before in its 100 years of history.

Like Gibraltar and Chungking, Hong Kong has a magnificent series of air raid shelters, and for a considerable period work has been going on in boring out capacious tunnels in

# Hong Kong Ceaselessly on the Alert

BY H. C. LANGTON

of the 100th anniversary of the Colony's foundation. "I have learnt with deep appreciation of the resolution of devotion and loyalty passed by the Legislative Council. . . The colony can look back with pride on a century of truly remarkable achievement, and I share with you all the highest hopes for the era to come."

But 100 years back critics expressed different sentiments. They

declared it consisted of nothing more than barren rocks and mudbanks, the anchorage was dangerous, and "a worse situation could not have been selected for our trade." Never was there a worse prophet, and a century of progress has altered the place out of recognition.

In 100 years a barren island, malaria-ridden, the haunt of pirates, has become one of the world's leading ports, an imperial fortress and naval base, a prosperous banking

and business centre, a great entrepot of the Chinese coastal trade and the hub of passenger traffic in Far Eastern seas. The commercial and strategic importance of what proved to be a deep sheltered harbor 10 square miles in area is immense, and Hong Kong today is the "Crossroads of the Far East." Moreover, it is a kindly city of refuge for great numbers—at least 300,000 of homeless, persecuted refugees from Japanese occupied China.



## An old, old Christmas Legend

According to an old, old legend told for many years in many lands—one cold and stilly night, an Angel of the Lord appeared in the sky with tidings of the birth of our Saviour.

The shepherds left their flocks and hastened over the hills to Bethlehem to worship the Child and bring Him gifts.

A little shepherdess and her playmate followed the throng. When they came to the stable, they gazed with wonder upon the Child, but did not dare enter.

"We have no gift," sobbed the little girl, "so we cannot go in. I wish I had but a flower to give Him."

An Angel happened to see her tears, and swept his staff over the snow at her feet. And from the bare earth sprang the narrow roses that ever bloomed.

"Nor gold, nor frankincense, nor myrrh," said the Angel, "could please the Christ Child more than the love you give."

Smiling through her tears, the little shepherdess gathered the flowers—the gift of love that her heart had longed for.

Always, flowers have been the gift of the heart, bearing a message of love and glad wishes, sweetly and sincerely told.

FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

# Food Must Be the Basis of the Post-War Economy

BY HIRAM McCANN

NEVER before in a war period was there so much discussion by political and business leaders of every nation about ways and means to assure a better post-war world. The reasons for this are quite obvious: National stock taking in the capitalistic democracies during the first two years of this war has brought home to us the fact that our own nest is pretty foul; and if we expect people who have been living under dictatorship either to adopt democracy, or

political and economic ways of living which can exist peaceably alongside our democracy, we must be able to assure them and ourselves that our way of living is capable of producing greater national happiness than was evident during the terrible '30's.

This discussion, in the midst of the greatest destruction of human life and of goods created by man, centres chiefly around the physical human needs. Naturally, when the war has been won by the democracies

we shall retain our freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of the press and all those individual privileges which make democracy worth fighting for. But our aim in this post-war plan is mainly to prevent those personal and physical catastrophes which are created, accidentally perhaps, by man's abuse of freedom. Unemployment, maldistribution of wealth, insufficient food for part of the populace while agricultural surpluses exist, unsatisfactory national health standards—these are some of the problems to be licked. Only if we can assure our citizens and those of other nations a degree of physical security can we hope that they will continue to appreciate the merit of democracy.

No matter where our discussion on post-war planning begins, it soon resolves itself around the subject of food. In the first place, there is the general realization voiced by Paul Wickard, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, in the slogan "Food Will Win The War And Write The Peace" that one of our greatest weapons as democracies is food, and our greatest hope for the rehabilitation of war-torn Europe lies in her agricultural surplus. In the second place, our greatest economic failure in the past decade has been lack of balance between food production and purchasing power. In the third place, all our plans for a better post-war world must be based on some definite knowledge of human needs and an adequate diet per person is literally the only set of such specifications we possess at present.

We do know what human needs for food are and we can express these needs in definite standards. The International Nutrition Committee of the League of Nations investigated diet and dietary requirements in many countries over a period of years and has reported on them; the Ministries of Health in Great Britain, the United States, Canada and other nations have made extended nutritional studies, also reported; medical research bodies in practically all countries have engaged in similar work and have tabulated their results; and all such statements from all countries agree closely so that, taken together, they represent a new dietary standard for human health and physique as far as food is concerned.

## A Definite Plan

Out of this knowledge and discussion has come a very definite plan to use the specifications for an adequate diet as the basis of planning the post-war economy. Chief figure in the growing list of supporters of this plan is Sir John Boyd Orr, head of the Rowett Institute for Nutritional Research in Great Britain. Sir John has recently visited the United States and Canada for discussion of the project with nutritionists, government officials and businessmen on this continent.

The dietary standard as now established is much higher than that used up to and during the last war. At that time calories (for energy) and proteins (for body repair) were the chief factors. But today we know that the chief sources of energy are sadly lacking in vitamins and minerals, and one of the biggest problems in putting the new standard into effect is the relatively higher cost of the "protective" foods milk, eggs, dairy products, fruits and vegetables.

Britain's great social struggle in the 19th century was the war against starvation. Before the end of that century the battle for the cheap loaf had been won and there appeared to be no food problem of political importance. But the new standard takes into account health as well as hunger, re-opening the problem and making it necessary to investigate anew the question of adequacy in the national food supply.

Another reason for basing our planning for the post-war period on human food requirements is that, particularly in the democracies, we have been able to accomplish some very satisfactory results by the limited application of our knowledge in this direction, and we therefore have a

very definite idea of what we may expect to accomplish in a much broader application. In the past thirty years the consumption of protective foods (vitamin and mineral containers) in Britain has increased by 50%. And by this improvement in diet, the grosser forms of rickets, scurvy and xerophthalmia have almost disappeared. The average infant mortality rate in Britain has fallen from 100 to 57 per thousand. Tuberculosis has been nearly halved. And children are from one to two inches taller than their parents were at the same age. Almost exactly similar results have been attained in the United States and in Canada.

## 40% Below Standard

But if, on the average, our dietary standards have improved, there still remains the fact that in the wealthiest nation of the world, the United States, 40% of the population are below the dietary standards. The first application of the new principle was

naturally made among the wealthier people who could afford it and was only available to the poorer classes through charitable organizations, either private or public. For example the infant mortality rate among the poorer people in Great Britain is over 100 per thousand, while it is only 20 or 30 among the well-to-do and drops down to below 10 where both mother and child get fully adequate diets. The fact also remains that the average stature of the poor in Britain is four inches less than that of the well-to-do. The expectation of life among the poor is several years less.

Thus poverty and the faulty diets are co-related with physique, physical disability, and premature death. There are political economists who pin themselves down to this point and argue that the abolishment of poverty should automatically clear up the whole question. This brings to mind the old question "Which came first—the hen or the egg." Advocates

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of planning on the basis of adequate human diet point out that the abolishment of poverty would appear to be an almost impossible task while they are prepared to prove that provision of adequate diets for all people at all income levels is both feasible and practical. It has likewise been proven that the other factors associated with poverty—bad housing, the frustration of unemployment, dirt, the fear of want, etc.—are less important than the lack of an adequate diet because in experiments where the diet only has been changed a general improvement in morale and outlook has appeared. It seems that when a family is down-and-out and eating the meals normally associated with that condition, the father of the family is not inclined to spruce up and look for work, the mother is not inclined to keep the place clean, the children are dull and quarrelsome and the whole affair is a mess.

But when the diet alone is improved father seems to "pull up his socks" and make a better effort, the mother feels like doing a bit of scrubbing and mending, the children are happier and brighter at school, social dissatisfaction is minimized and the worse features of poverty disappear.

### The Basis is Health

So the premise of the plan is this: an adequate diet for health must be placed within the purchasing power of the poorest in all lands. And we can be sure that if the supply of food at a suitable cost is so far below human needs in wealthy countries, there must exist an appalling world shortage. We know, for example, that in order to bring up to average good health standard the diet of 45,000,000 people in the United States, now below the dietary danger line, there would have to be an extension of agriculture amounting to a 15% increase in butter production, a 20% increase in milk, a 35% increase in eggs, a 70% increase in tomatoes and citrus fruits, and a 100% increase in green, leafy vegetables. The condition in other countries is similar. Milk production in the United Kingdom would have to be up 30% to provide for the lowest standards set by the Government Nutritional Committee.

Putting the plan into operation would involve a removal of politically-established restriction on production and distribution of food which existed in pre-war days. There will have to be a plan of international co-operation in food production so that the foodstuffs which can be most easily transported may be produced in areas where production of them is easiest and cheapest. Sir John Boyd Orr suggests that Britain should concentrate on milk, eggs and fresh vegetables; importing wheat, sugar and beef. He says that not for twenty to thirty years could Britain produce enough milk to permit the production of butter and cheese at home. And fruits will probably always have to be imported by Britain.

### Help All Nations

If we can get away once and for all from the assumption that markets are never saturated and if we can so adjust world distribution of food by means of international co-operation, the plan should have a beneficial effect on the economy of all nations by the very impetus of the trade it will create. The chief political worries of this continent in recent years have been those caused by the condition of agriculture. An increased output of food has been proven to be needed, and such an increased output in agriculture would naturally involve another increase in production of industrial commodities in exchange for food, an increase in transportation of both food and industrial commodities and an increased international trade.

Visionary? Perhaps—but so was the idea of democracy at one time! The key to the problem would appear to be profit and if it is profitable to take great care of the diet of our livestock, it must be made profitable to provide an adequate diet for all people in all lands. In peace or in war, food is by far the most important trade commodity and under the

plan suggested by Sir John and his associates, food would constitute a constant international market, pre-assessable, irrespective of booms and slumps in other commodities. It is logical to assume, that, being able to determine the demand for food in advance, other factors in business might have some chance of stability.

The results to be obtained from the plan are therefore: (a) reduction in disease and improvement in physique in all nations; (b) an extension of agriculture; (c) an increase in national and international trade; and (d) an opportunity for more stability in trade.

Where is the money coming from?

Fortunately, we have the financing of this war to prove that cash in hand is not as important as it used to be if the object is worthy. Sir John and other advocates of the plan in all nations look at the accomplishments of capitalistic democracies and aver that this is no greater task than some that have already been handled by our business men and political leaders. Certainly the farmer must receive for his production a price sufficient to encourage the necessary increased output and certainly, regardless of the price paid to the farmer, an adequate diet must be made available to those in the lowest income brackets. It will probably mean

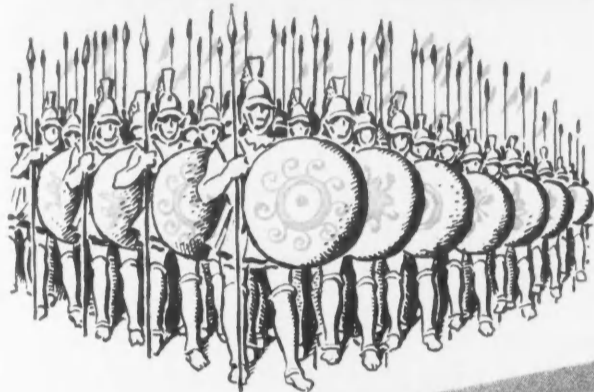
an extension of national credit and an even greater extension of international credit, but, put on a world basis, the plan would justify the creation of monetary facilities to make it possible.

The last two years of war have proved that a nation's most valuable asset is the health, fitness, productive capacity and social content of its workers. That makes the job worth while. But if it didn't, the actual saving to be accomplished by cutting down the incidence of disease, labor unrest, infant mortality, etc., would be worth while. Of all the ways so far suggested to create a new and better social order this is most like-

ly to pay for itself. We have found the money to defend our liberty; now we must find it to create a new and better world social order.

Already the seeds of the plan have been sown in the creation of the International Food Pool which was the first application of the principles outlined in the Atlantic Charter. Into this pool will go all agricultural surpluses of the democratic nations (notably the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine) to be distributed to war-ravished nations at the cessation of hostilities. This food pool is being financed on an international basis and may well be the beginning of the New World Order.

## THAT THESE WALLS SHALL STAND . . .



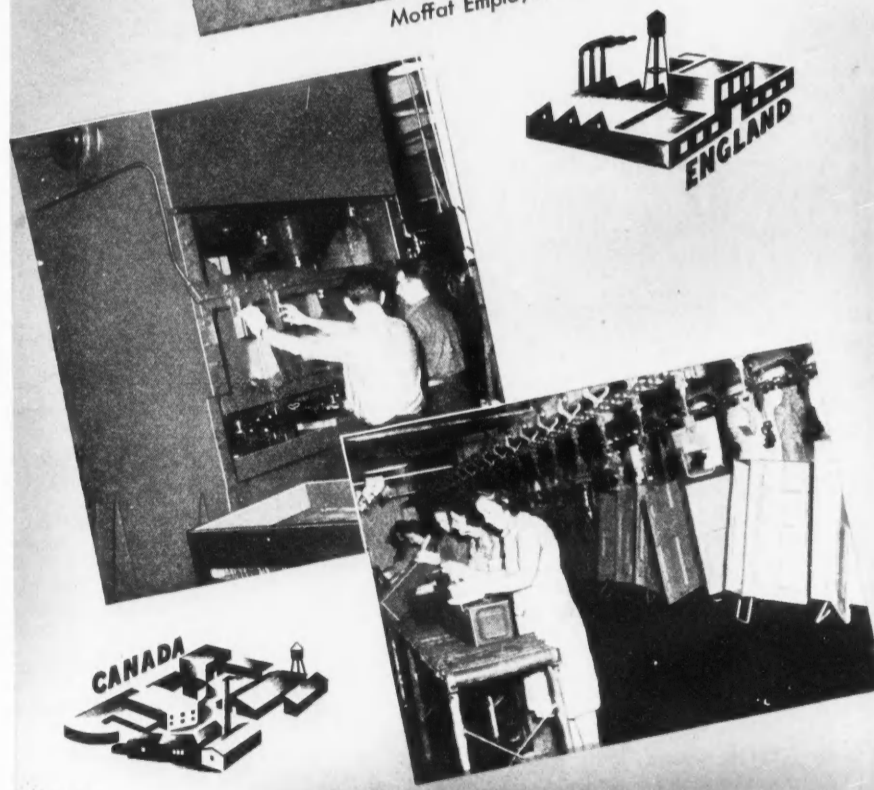
Once before in history a nation stood forth, organized solely for war. The Spartans were the "invincible" military machine of the ancient world. But an aroused people proved that the machine could be beaten. In 371 B.C., Epaminondas gave his Theban people the unity and courage that in his new military tactic—the wedge of fighting men, fifty shields deep—crushed the Spartans forever.



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GREAT imitators, the Japanese. They learned well from Oran and Taranto. Their raid on Hawaii was plainly an attempt to inflict a super-Taranto on the U.S. Pacific Fleet, though without going through the niceties of a declaration of war or a six-hour ultimatum. If they could seriously weaken this fleet, damage its main base and delay its arrival in the Far East, their strategists appear to have reckoned that they might have time to deal with Britain first.

The character of their attack may have been best calculated to secure them such an initial advantage, for its audacity was wholly unexpected. Certainly, however, it could not have been better calculated to stir the United States to united and determined, nay enthusiastic, reply. The brutality of the onslaught, carried out behind a screen of treacherous diplomacy, in face of the patience and restraint of the Washington Administration, has stung the Americans.

American unity is the miracle which has been achieved by the Japanese attack. The interminable argument which has filled our loud-speakers for over two years is ended. Labor trouble will be greatly reduced;

arms production will spurt. Obstruction, if it is still attempted, will no longer be tolerated. Leakage of military information and publication of secret army plans will become treason. Morale ceased to be an American problem at 2.30 p.m. last Sunday. All this will be better for the Americans. And it will also be good for us. For all-out war effort in the United States was probably the only thing which could produce an all-out war effort in Canada.

Aroused American public opinion may demand, and expect, swift retaliation against the Japanese. But even without these Japanese attacks it would have taken many weeks for the United States to concentrate and move the necessary sea and air forces to the Far East to seek out the Japanese Fleet in its home waters.

# THE HITLER WAR

## Jap Strategy in the New War

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

ers. The former director of U.S. Naval Intelligence, Captain Puleston, writes in his splendid study of "The Armed Forces of the Pacific" (Spring 1941) that it would take four weeks to concentrate the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific Fleets at Hawaii and another three weeks to move them to the Philippines.

That would be by the direct route via Guam. With Guam seized by the Japs or destroyed as a half-way fueling base, and with the danger of Japanese submarine and aerial action from their islands all along this route, it is likely that the Americans would choose the longer way around, via Samoa, Brisbane and Darwin, to Singapore. Hanson Baldwin of the *New York Times* says that this would be a six-weeks trip for the Fleet with all its auxiliaries.

### Temporary Advantage

The damage to the American Fleet at Pearl Harbor will now cause much greater delay. From the tone of the President and other responsible spokesmen in Washington I judge that it is serious. One battleship, apparently the old *Oklahoma*, has been sunk; and the Japanese claims concerning the *West Virginia*, a powerful 16-inch gun ship, indicate that if she was not actually sunk she was heavily hit. Other battleships, as well as heavy cruisers—a particular mark for the Japanese, as the Americans had a big edge on them in this category—may have to be sent back to Pacific Coast navy yards for repairs. This would mean that the dispositions agreed upon by the British and American naval authorities at the Atlantic Conference would be upset and a general re-shuffle of Allied battle ships would have to be carried out.

The whereabouts of the German battleship *Tirpitz* and the question of the Vichy Fleet have an important bearing here. The *Tirpitz* ties down about half a dozen Allied battleships in the North Atlantic, guarding these vital shipping lanes against a foray such as the *Bismarck's*. So that the *Tirpitz* ought to be worth far more to the Axis in European waters than if it were to be sent to the Pacific to increase the striking power of the Japanese Fleet. The latter possibility must, however, be considered. And if it could be done secretly, the

Axis would have gained both advantages, temporarily.

The uncertainty concerning the role of the Vichy Fleet ties down British naval power in the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic—as Hitler intends it to do. Here it is chiefly a question of two modern 13-inch gun battle-cruisers, the *Strasbourg* and *Dunkerque*, which are based on Toulon. The *Bretagne* was sunk at Oran and the *Provence* seriously damaged. We hold the *Lorraine* at Alexandria, and the old *Paris* and *Courbet* in British ports. The big new *Richelieu*, as I learned first-hand the other day from a responsible person who only left Dakar three months ago, has had the hole in her stern patched so that she can be moved about in the harbor and might make 7 or 8 knots at sea. Further repairs

are beyond the facilities at Dakar.

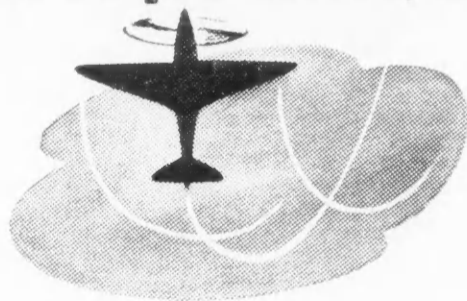
Now for some naval arithmetic, which is going to determine when we can face the Japs with superior force in the Far East. Britain has probably 18 capital ships in commission, which would include 12 old battleships, 2 old battle-cruisers, and all 5 of the new *King George V's*. But the *Warspite* is under repair at Seattle, the *Nelson* was slightly damaged by an Italian aerial torpedo in the Mediterranean lately, and the Germans claim to have hit the *Malaya* at the same time as they sunk the *Ark Royal*. That leaves 15 British capital ships available for active service.

The United States had, before the attack on Pearl Harbor, 17 battleships consisting of one very old 12-inch gun ship, the *Arkansas*, eleven old 14-inch gun ships, three *Winch* gun ships of the *West Virginia* Class, finished after the last war, and the new *North Carolina* and *Washington*. One battleship we know to have been sunk, and we must assume that three others have been put out of action, which would leave an effective American strength of 13, including the old *Arkansas*—though no more than 8



Latest picture of one of Japan's heavy cruisers. Early this week Japanese Imperial Headquarters claimed the sinking of two United States battleships and a minesweeper, severe damage to four other American capital ships and four cruisers, and the destruction of about 100 American planes in Japan's surprise blows at Hawaii, the Philippines and Guam. The communique claimed that "No Japanese ships were lost."

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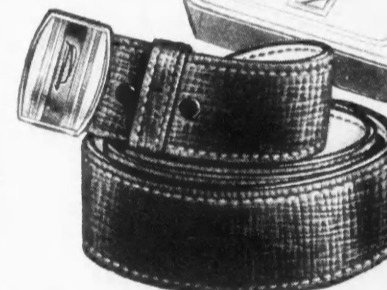


Sir John Boyd Orr, Chief of the Rowett Institute for Nutritional Research in Great Britain, who recently visited the United States and Canada to discuss the forming of dietary standards for human health and physique in the belief that such a plan will aid in winning the war and balancing our post-war economy. Details of the plan appear on page 10.



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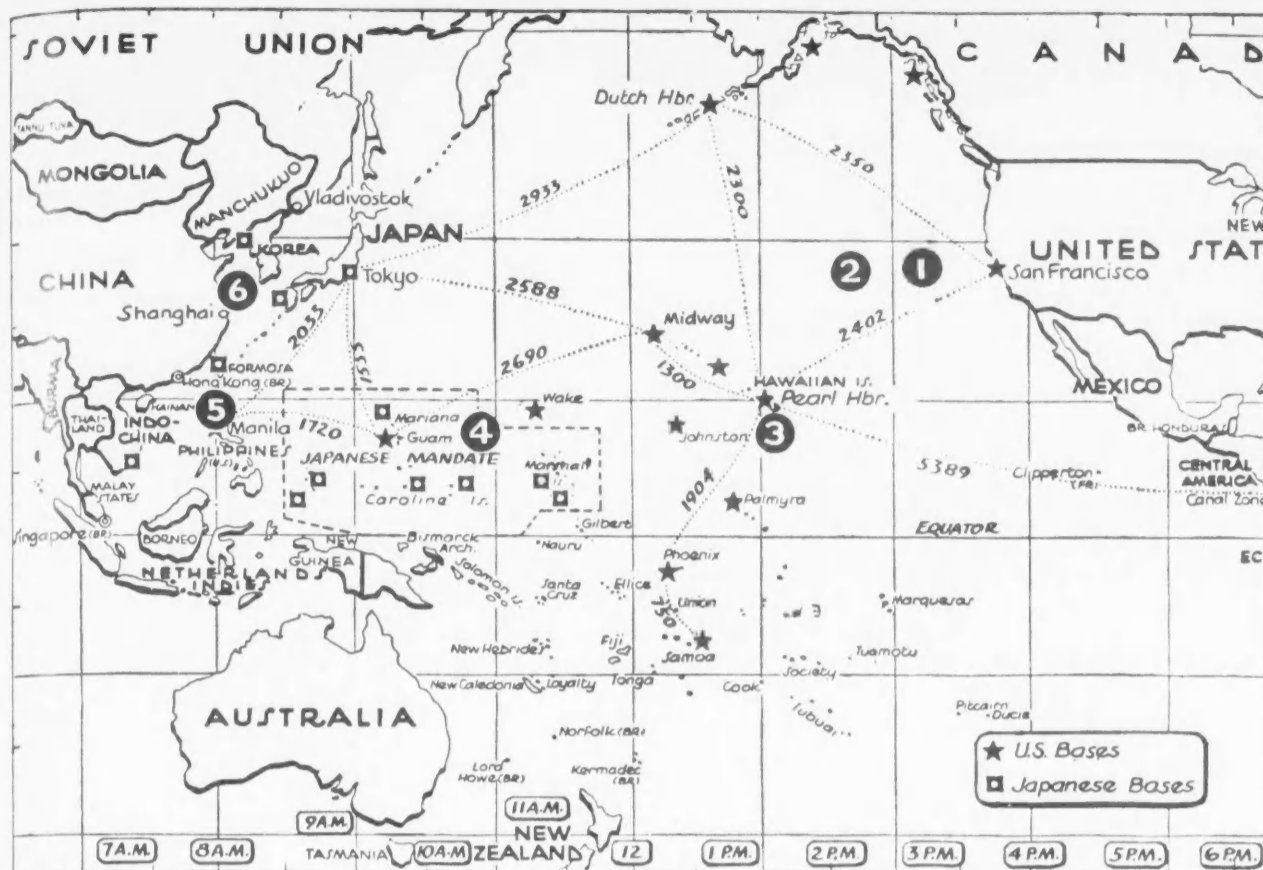
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of these effective ships may be at Pearl Harbor.

Add 13 American battleships to 15 British and we have 28. But some other units, of which we don't know, may be in dock for repairs or modernization, so that 25 would be a safer reckoning. Allow two for either side of the Atlantic and two in the middle, making six; two at Gibraltar and five at Alexandria, making seven for the Mediterranean; and we have 12 left for the Far East. The Japanese have 12 battleships, consisting of 10 old ones, one perhaps weaker than the others, and two new ones, now believed in commission. That's how serious the raid on Hawaii was. Those three or four American battleships put out of action were our edge over Japan.

We have two possibilities of quickly regaining the advantage over the Japanese: by inflicting another Oran on the Vichy battleships or another Taranto on the Italians; or by concentrating most of our new units in the Far East, and gaining a qualitative advantage. The *Nelson* and *Malaya* may be put back into service soon, and other repairs hurried; but battleship repairs are notably slow work. By next year the Americans may commission three more *North Carolinas* and the British the 40,000-ton *Lion* and *Temeraire*, while the Japs are only expected to finish two new ones. But that is next year.

#### Strategic Plans

With the valuable weeks and months they have gained the Japs are going to be very busy trying to improve their strategic position in the Far East so as to make themselves virtually unassailable. This means, primarily, seizing Singapore, the only naval base which would support prolonged operations by an Allied Fleet in Oriental waters. It means knocking out Guam, the Philippines and eventually Vladivostok, to prevent these being used for powerful air attacks on Japan proper. It means cutting the Burma Road before Britain and the States can supply the Chinese with sufficient air power to turn the tables on the Japanese. It means seizing the oil of Borneo, the rice of Thailand and Indo-China, the rubber of Malaya, the iron—but there's the rub; there is no iron for Japan in the East, and she is a state with 7 million tons annual steel production fighting, in the United States, a state with 90 million tons.

For the present, two questions dominate all others. Will the Japanese Fleet come out and try to force the weakened U.S. Pacific Fleet at Hawaii, now certainly its inferior in strength into battle? And what success will the land attack on Malaya have? Division of the enemy forces and their defeat in detail is one of the oldest precepts of strategy. The

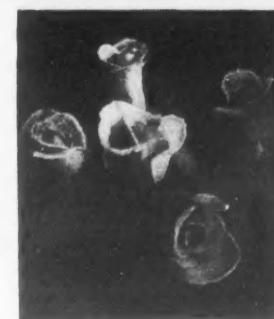
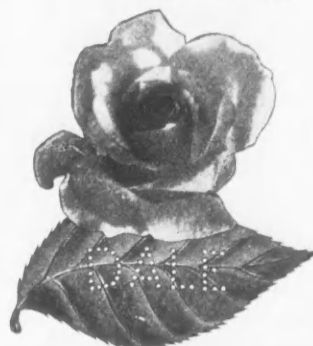
Japanese have the British and American naval forces in the Pacific divided. They will surely try to defeat them, one part at a time, and prevent them from joining at Singapore.

The attack on the latter place, by land and air, is well under way as I write early in the week. Landings have been made in the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula, just north of the British border, and a struggle is going on for the aerodrome at Kota Bharu. Obviously, to protect their troop-ships approaching the Malayan coast, or troop-trains running down the Isthmus railway from Bangkok, the Japanese will

need aerodromes. Whether the Siamese have any prepared in this region, I don't know. If they have not, things would go much quicker for the Japanese if they could seize aerodromes than if they had to build them. Otherwise, our excellent air power in the Malay States and the long southern tongue of Burma ought to be a powerful deterrent to their overland drive to Singapore, some 450 miles beyond Kota Bharu. Our armored power, too, should be very important in checking such a drive, and in protecting or recapturing our aerodromes.

Air power, in fact, must be our chief reliance in holding up the

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Japanese onslaught until we can bring superior naval force to bear in the Far East. We hold a horse-shoe of air bases, from Hong Kong (where the aerodrome is on the mainland and may quickly be lost or become unusable) to the Burma Road, Burma, Malaya, Borneo and the Philippines. The Japanese are operating within this horse-shoe. With a keen appreciation of that, they have made a special effort to dislocate the chain of island bases by which reinforcements might have been sent out swiftly from the United States. They have pounded the main air base at Hawaii. And their incredibly bold master plan may even include the bombing of the great U.S. West Coast aircraft plants.

There remains one other big factor in the Pacific War: the question of Russia. The nearest point from which the war industries and naval bases of Japan could be bombed with

those bombers which the United States builds so well is Vladivostok. A favorite conception of American air strategists is a shuttle service from the northern Philippines to Vladivostok and back, bombing en route both ways. But there would be difficulties in getting American bombs and aviation fuel into Vladivostok; and besides, Russia cannot be expected to enter active war in the Pacific until the United States joins her in active war against the Axis in Europe.

If the United States and Russia do become allies, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands will form the link between them. As this goes to press, the Japanese are reported off the Aleutian Islands; they have been over San Francisco; and are expected at Victoria and Vancouver any time. And we thought they were out to commit suicide, and were concerned about their loss of face.

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IT IS beginning to dawn upon the people of Canada that there is much more to be learned about the condition of the male youth of the Dominion from the "Statement of the Number of Men Examined by Civilian Physicians Showing the Number and Percentage Placed in Each Medical Category for the First Nine Military Training Periods" as revealed to the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. Thorson on November 11 than was realized at the moment of the revelation.

The startling point about these figures was the discrepancy between the number of men who qualified as Category A in the Montreal and Que-

bec Administrative Divisions and the number who similarly qualified in the eleven other Divisions of the country. It may be added here that Divisions E and F, Montreal and Quebec, are enormously the largest divisions in point of men examined, which means in point of males liable

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

### Short on "A" and Long on "E"

BY B. K. SANDWELL

for military training for home defence. They contained 79,250 out of the total of 209,298 males examined, but they produced only 34,046 men in Category A, out of 116,800; which is to say that 37.9 per cent of the available males produced only 29.15 of the total of Category A individuals.

The percentage of examinees in the whole country who passed as category A was 55.9; the percentage in these two great Divisions was 42.9; the percentage in the rest of Canada was 63.6. In other words, a young man in a part of Canada outside of the province of Quebec has just about 50 per cent more chance of being ranked as a physically first-class specimen according to military specifications than a young man in the province of Quebec.

The showing in the other end of the scale is almost equally significant. These two Administrative Divisions produced together 17,252 of the 35,584 Category E men as reported by the civilian physicians, or at the rate of 21.8 per cent as against 14.1 per cent for the rest of Canada. Or in other words, a young man in the province of Quebec has well over 50 per cent more chance of being ranked in the lowest category of physical fitness than a young man outside of the province of Quebec.

THE Quebec Military Division is considerably worse than the Montreal Military Division in this matter. Its "A" men are 39.7 as against 44.9; its "E" men are 24.3 as against 20.3. No other Division comes anywhere near this record for lowness of Category A men; Halifax is the third in rank with 57.1 per cent. Halifax also shares with Montreal the dubious distinction of being above 20 per cent in Category E men; it has actually more, with 20.7 per cent, than Montreal.

The theory has been advanced that these results in Montreal and Quebec are partly due to a comparative reluctance on the part of the civilian physicians to put men in a high category; and it is true that these two Divisions have an unduly high proportion of men in Categories B1 and B2—well above the proportion for any other Division. This suggests that the examiners in these Divisions are somewhat too ready to push a promising candidate down below the "A" level. But there would be no object in thus fattening the figures for Categories C1, C2, D and E, and the excessive number of cases in all these Categories in the province of Quebec suggests a distinct physical deficiency on the part of the population. The excess of cases in the B Categories in Quebec over the

parison with those of the rest of Canada.

The showing for the rest of Canada is sufficiently uniform to suggest the absence of any distorting factors as between one Division and another. The A Category percentage for Canada outside Quebec, as already noted, was 63.6. Barring Prince Edward Island, whose inhabitants will I hope pardon me for remarking that the magnificent showing of their province is based on too small a total figure (2,750 examined, 1,451 in Category A) to allow any conclusions to be drawn other than that the air of the Island is peculiarly healthy, no Administrative

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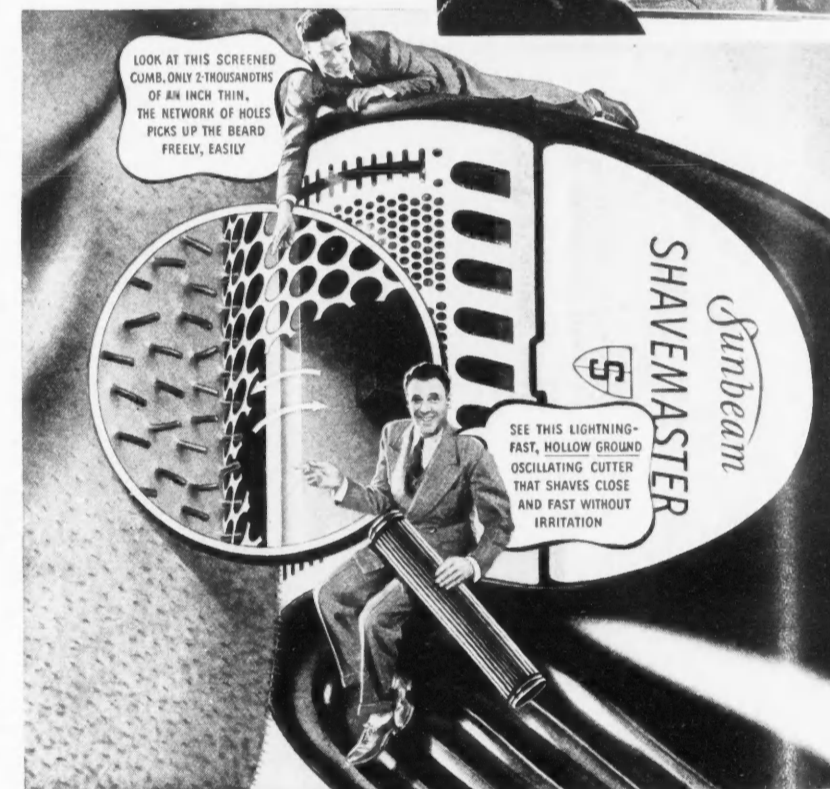


Queen Elizabeth presents new colors to the Saskatoon Light Infantry at a ceremony which took place recently in England. The colors are a gift from the City of Saskatoon, Sask.

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Division departed from this norm by more than 6.5 per cent. At the other end, Halifax and Saint John are the only Divisions which departed seriously from the norm of Category E men, by possessing a great deal too many. Halifax's bad showing is probably due in large part to its having made a very heavy contribution to both the navy and the army before the examination for the compulsory training period was instituted.

IF WE assume that the physical condition of the Quebec population of the age of twenty-one is less satisfactory than that in other provinces (and the only alternative is

that the examiners failed in their job), we should not necessarily conclude that this is the fault of the Quebec people themselves. A population with a high birth-rate is pretty certain to have a relatively high death-rate in the younger age-groups, which is obviously associated with a health deficiency in the same groups. But Quebec, with a very high birth-rate twenty years ago, has recently passed through a period of exceptional difficulty for such a population. A grave economic depression is bound to bear with heaviness upon a population which has an abnormal number of non-productive juveniles to support and educate and keep in health; and in Quebec both the indi-

vidual family and the provincial government have been severely straitened financially since 1929 and unable to do all that certainly ought to be done for the health of those who were approaching maturity in those years. Wages, both in agriculture and in industry, are low in the province as compared with other parts of Canada, and living costs are not, nor taxes either. The typical Quebec family group, containing, as compared with that of Ontario or Manitoba, a larger number of members between one and seventeen years of age, is therefore compelled either to live on a much lower total income, or to put some of the young members to work much earlier than in other provinces, and both methods are detrimental to health. The new economic conditions are beginning to have an effect on the birth-rate and will presumably in the long run bring their own cure in the shape of later marriage and smaller families; but in the meanwhile the health conditions of 1930-40 are having their effect on the families whose size was established by the birth-rate of 1920 and thereabouts. The effort of the Sirois Commission to remedy this state of things by a mild redistribution of Canada's finances was made on the strength of a very full realization of the damage that the existing condition was inflicting upon a valuable part of Canada's population, but it was rejected, and it seems probable that nothing can now be done in this direction for a generation or two.

The figures quoted above, as we now understand, are the basis of what seemed at first the preposterously low quotas assigned to Quebec in the recent recruiting drive. On the basis of the health showing of the young population as thus revealed, these quotas were perfectly correct and eminently defensible. It is much to be regretted that the military authorities and the government were not entirely frank about these quotas in the first place.



Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mother-in-law of Col. Charles Lindbergh, pictured as she made a speech in New York to the Women's Division of the Fight for Freedom, of which she is chairwoman. Holding very different views on foreign affairs from her son-in-law, she urged respect for the opinions of those who differ with the Fight for Freedom organization.

#### Medical Categories

	No. examined	A	%	B1	%	B2	%	C1	%	C2	%	D	%	E	%	F	%	G	%
London	14,161	8,633	61.0	1,352	9.6	388	2.7	481	3.4	506	3.6	182	1.3	2,452	17.3	78	0.6		
Toronto	25,128	16,449	65.5	2,833	11.3	746	2.9	879	3.5	91	0.4	382	1.5	2,991	11.9				
Kingston	14,287	8,542	59.8	1,451	10.2	528	3.7	559	3.9	609	4.3	282	2.0	2,322	16.3				
Port Arthur	2,750	1,801	65.5	279	9.8	61	2.2	106	3.9	162	5.9	37	1.3	329	11.9				
Montreal	49,688	32,309	65.0	5,596	11.3	2,727	5.5	2,980	6.0	4,216	8.5	1,607	3.2	13,966	28.1				
Quebec	29,562	11,737	39.7	3,446	11.6	2,007	6.7	2,066	7.0	2,213	7.5	819	2.8	7,138	24.1				
Halifax	7,778	4,142	53.1	528	6.8	153	2.0	196	2.5	825	10.6	38	0.5	608	7.8				
St. John	9,127	5,506	60.3	743	8.1	323	3.5	257	2.8	242	2.6	108	1.2	1,051	11.5				
Charlottetown	1,391	795	57.2	106	7.6	27	1.9	28	2.0	37	2.7	11	0.8	150	10.8				
Winnipeg	12,179	8,246	67.7	1,207	9.9	352	2.9	371	3.0	367	3.0	122	1.0	1,148	9.4				
Vancouver	15,279	9,984	65.4	1,545	10.1	455	3.0	516	3.4	328	2.1	111	0.7	2,279	14.9				
Regina	13,844	9,364	67.6	1,381	9.9	352	2.5	533	3.8	102	0.7	88	0.6	1,111	8.0				
Edmonton	14,124	9,092	64.4	1,165	8.2	219	1.5	382	2.7	470	3.3	127	0.9	1,065	7.5				
Totals	209,298	116,800	55.8	21,631	10.3	8,265	3.9	9,044	4.3	11,377	5.4	3,891	1.9	60,384	28.9				

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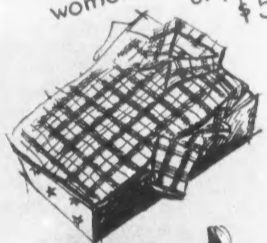
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# The Canadian Chartered Banks are One of the Mainstays of Our Country

## 71st Annual Meeting of Shareholders THE DOMINION BANK

Price Control is Necessarily a Complicated Operation.

President C. H. Carlisle and General Manager Robert Rae Address Annual Meeting.

Commercial Loans, Deposits and Total Assets Highest in Bank's History.

At the 71st Annual Meeting of The Dominion Bank, held in Toronto on Wednesday, December 10th instant, the shareholders were addressed by the President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, and the General Manager, Mr. Robert Rae.

ROBERT RAE, GENERAL MANAGER, REVIEWS BANK'S YEAR

In his opening remarks Mr. Rae pointed out that the Bank's profits for the year after deducting taxes of \$449,004, up \$78,839 from the previous year, were \$939,322, compared with \$958,788 for the previous twelve months. The Profit and Loss Account now stood at \$865,511. Commercial Loans showed a continued increase, and amounted to \$78,817,398, up \$4,660,011 over the previous year, due principally to financing required by the Bank's customers for war contracts, and bringing these advances to the highest level in the Bank's history.

### Deposits by the Public

Deposits by the public, Mr. Rae pointed out, were \$83,261,707 (interest bearing), and increase of \$2,639,387 and \$48,710,903 (non-interest bearing), up \$7,635,064, with Dominion and Provincial Government deposits of \$11,178,000, up \$2,465,567. Thus total deposits of \$143,151,534 showed an increase of \$12,740,017 over those of a year ago.

The satisfactory liquid position of the Bank, said Mr. Rae, was indicated by cash assets of \$33,889,578, equivalent to 22.39% of public liabilities, and readily realizable assets, including Government, Municipal and other Bonds, as well as Call and Short Loans, of \$80,131,481, or 52.94% of public liabilities.

### The Bank's Investments

Regarding the Bank's investment portfolio, Mr. Rae noted: "Total investments of the Bank in securities amounted to \$42,648,169, an increase of \$4,158,409 over a year ago and are entered on the statement at less than market prices. You will observe that of this total \$39,877,448 is composed of Dominion, Provincial and Canadian Municipal Bonds, of which 76% mature within five years."

Call and Short Loans in Canada stood at \$1,507,034, a decrease of \$762,688 compared with a year ago, those elsewhere than in Canada \$1,867,728, an increase of \$319,835. The former are secured by readily marketable stocks and bonds, the latter by advances made at the Bank's New York and London Offices. Commercial loans, as pointed out above, showed a substantial increase, and loans to Provincial Governments, Cities, Municipalities, etc., totalled \$950,775 compared with \$1,247,842 a year ago, an unimportant fluctuation.

### Bank Premises and Staff

Mr. Rae stated that \$100,641 had been written off Bank Premises, which now stand at \$5,386,931. The main Hamilton Office had been moved to new quarters, and an office is being maintained at its former location. Growth of business required enlargement of the Bloor and Sherbourne Streets Branch in Toronto, and a Branch was opened at Queen's Quay in a district hitherto without banking facilities. Mr. Rae paid a tribute to the loyalty

and efficiency of the Bank's staff, 204 members of which had been granted leave of absence for military service, three having paid the supreme sacrifice. The Staff in London, England, continued to carry on under great difficulties, with courage and with unselfish devotion to civilian defence.

### Important War Time Task

In conclusion Mr. Rae said: "We are fully cognizant of the important part we must play in the financial life of the Dominion during the coming year. The Dominion Bank is in a sound condition and is fully prepared to assist to the fullest extent in the Nation's war effort."

## PRESIDENT C. H. CARLISLE DISCUSSES POSITION OF BANKING IN CANADA

In his annual address, the president, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, reviewed at length the position of the Chartered Banks of Canada as servants of the public and the problem of controlling inflation and maintaining sound money in war time. Since its founding seventy years ago, The Dominion Bank, said Mr. Carlisle had continued along the path designed by its founders, and had given, both within and without Canada, a faithful and adequate service to its clientele. It had merited, received, and retains the confidence of the public, and would try to be worthy of the continuance of that confidence.

### Functions of Chartered Banks

Tracing the history of the Chartered Banks of Canada during their hundred years of growth "through wars, economic upheavals, years of good crops and bad," Mr. Carlisle said that they had "withstood the severest tests, and have never failed to perform well the duties incumbent upon them." He pointed out that "at all times our Banks have been chartered by Parliament and regulated by responsible Government elected by the people they serve." Through wise practices, subject to Government regulation and inspection, the Banks had been kept in a liquid position at all times, and are sound, not only in their financial strength but in their basic operations. They had become "one of the mainstays of our country."

"The principal functions of Canadian Chartered Banks are to accept deposits; to discount and make loans for commercial and, at times, for Government purposes; to deal in foreign exchange as agents for the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board thus facilitating the import and export trade of the country; to collect and transmit funds between banking points, and to carry on such business generally as appertains to the banking business."

### Public Confidence Merited

"The depositors have confidence in the Canadian Chartered Banks, as is reflected by their deposits of three billion, four hundred and ninety-three million dollars. They know they can, at all times, get their money in accordance with the terms of their deposit."

"The Canadian Chartered Banks at the present time have loaned to worthy borrowers, in amounts both large and small, one billion, four hundred and fifty-eight million, three hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, and have also invested in Federal, Provincial and Municipal securities one billion, five hundred and thirty-nine million, four hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. These vast sums are distributed to about every phase of commercial activity, and as well to the home-builder and, for specific periods, to Governments."

### High Degree of Efficiency

"At the time of the passage of earlier Bank Acts, the people had little experience

in domestic or international banking. Due to this circumstance, the Acts proved in time inadequate and did not provide the safeguards that were essential. The result was that banks were often established without sufficient capital, usually inefficiently staffed and in some cases it would appear that some banks were established for unworthy ends, or for the direct purpose of fraud. During this period thirty-five banks failed, thirty-nine were absorbed by other banks and seven were liquidated. The present operation of our Canadian Chartered Banks marks the evolution of banking from that of the earlier days. From a state of inefficiency and chaos we have today a system which compares favorably with that of any other country throughout the world."

### Bank of Canada's Functions

Outlining the functions of the Bank of Canada as a "central bank," Mr. Carlisle said:

"Its principal functions are to regulate credit and currency; to control and protect the external value of the national monetary unit; to mitigate fluctuations in the general level of production, trade, prices and employment, and to promote the economic and financial welfare of the Dominion. Such an institution should be of great assistance to Government in banking and currency legislation. The Bank of Canada, since its inception, has been under competent management and is performing, in this time of stress, an essential service which would be difficult to over-value. At the time of its establishment there was some apprehension that it would be under political domination and, therefore, fail in its purpose; that it would be likely to retard and impair the proper functioning of Chartered Banks. Its operations, however, I think, distinctly prove that it is free from political influence and has been a help rather than a hindrance to Chartered Banks."

"The Bank of Canada and the Chartered Banks perform distinct and separate services which do not conflict, the one with the other. These services are vitally essential to the functioning of Canadian Governments and Canadian business."

### Unsound Monetary Schemes

Mr. Carlisle referred to "groups of people and sometimes governments that have attempted to cure their financial ills by inflation or the use of fiat money. I know of no instance," he said, "where success has been achieved by such a method, but on the other hand the results have been of a most disastrous character."

He reviewed the experiment made with "paper money" in the State of Rhode Island in the 1780's by a political party organized for that purpose, but which, owing to the utter unsoundness of the whole scheme, in a short time collapsed and fell of its own weight. He referred also to the inflation which was resorted to after the last war in European countries, especially in Germany, where the currency became entirely worthless. "The results were that the individual had lost all, whether it was much or little; his insurance became worthless and money which he had saved or had loaned had now no value; the currency he received from his labor would not buy him a meal or clothing. All that he had worked for and saved, that could be measured in monetary value, had disappeared."

### Revolutionary Attempts in Canada

"Notwithstanding such experience," said Mr. Carlisle, "there are today people and groups of people who advocate what is really inflation or fiat money. We have in Canada groups such as 'Monetary Reformers' or 'Social Crediters'; they advocate changes in our proven monetary system that, in effect, would be revolutionary. One of our Provinces has enacted legislation somewhat along these lines. The most important part of such legislation has been found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada, in other cases by the Privy Council and in other cases the legislation was disallowed by the

Dominion Government. Further, that Province introduced Treasury Branches which proved of very material loss to the Province, as shown by the Annual Report of the Provincial Treasurer. According to the report, in a period of two years the loss sustained was approximately seven hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars."

### Promises of "Reforms" Fail

"In addition to these attempted 'reforms' and promises, election promises were made such as interest free loans, a bonus payment to each individual of twenty-five dollars per month, etc. These 'reforms' and promises, owing to their unsoundness, failed. Therefore, it is difficult to ascertain wherein the attempted 'reforms' and promises have in any way benefitted the people of the Province—and especially when their Province is in default in meeting its monetary obligations. It is fortunate that the Federal Government, through its authority and control over currency and financial institutions, is a safeguard for the people against undesirable legislation."

### Measures to Control Inflation

"At present our Government is attempting to control inflation and to maintain sound money," said Mr. Carlisle, pointing out that there were two principal manifestations of inflation—the issuing of more money or currency than is essential to carry on business, public and private; and the abnormal price increases due to purchasing power exceeding power to produce."

"A stabilized currency should at all times bear relation to the required volume of business," he said. "The basis of sound pricing is economic costs. It is necessary for the individual, corporation and Government to keep this in mind. It is quite apparent that improvement is always possible and should be made wherever it can be made. Price control is necessarily a complicated question, but we will hope at least that it will prove a possible operation. It requires the unified co-operation of all and should receive that co-operation."

### Many Inequalities to Adjust

"In the implementing of price control there will be many inequalities to be adjusted. If efficiently administered, these adjustments will require to be made quite rapidly. Once such adjustments are made there should be no major difficulties. In normal conditions we would be opposed to regimentation, but we are in abnormal times which are most serious and, therefore, require abnormal treatment. It is to our interest to willingly endure a temporary unpleasant condition to avoid the catastrophe to each and all of us that must necessarily follow inflation and this is especially true of the wage earner and the person of small or moderate means."

### Supervision of Chartered Banks

"The Dominion Government has by legislation very ample control and supervision over our Chartered Banks. Such supervision is both necessary and constructive. The operations of Chartered Banks enter into nearly every phase of our activities, both national and international. Supervision, therefore, from every standpoint is essential. It would be difficult to imagine anything more disastrous than a strangling, from any cause, of Canada's credit and money organization. In the unparalleled crisis of this war such a thing obviously cannot be contemplated or permitted."

### Our Future in Making Today

"The people of Canada have a high degree of intelligence and fairness. Therefore, they are conscious of the seriousness of the times through which we are passing. Our liberties are at stake. Our future is in the making today. Our efforts, both individually and collectively, must be to maintain, to build and to create even better conditions—or else suffer the penalty of things done wrong. A glance over the world during this last quarter century shows that such penalty must be terrible indeed."

The Hon. John Hart, Premier-designate of British Columbia, is a much milder-mannered man than the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, whom he succeeds, but he nevertheless has a great capacity for saying "no", especially to requests for help from the provincial treasury.

Partner in a big financial firm, Mr. Hart was finance minister for many years and some of his budgets have made decidedly unpleasant reading for the taxpayers. But the province has done pretty well with them. Mr. Hart loves figures and finance, is always well dressed, and is a keen golfer.

OBSTINACY has placed the Hon. John Hart in the seat of the mighty in British Columbia. Not his own obstinacy, be it made clear. It was the stubborn and dictatorial attitude of one who has been his political leader and personal friend for more than three decades, Thomas Duff Pattullo, recently forcibly ousted from the leadership of the Liberal party and resigning under duress as premier of the province.

Mr. Pattullo refused to bow to the will of the people when his government was discredited in the recent election. With the Liberals holding only twenty-one seats in a House of forty-eight, the premier categorically refused to consider a coalition for the duration of the war. The press was practically unanimous for it. The Conservatives were willing, under certain unrevealed conditions. The C.C.F. stood aloof. The Liberal party, reading the signs aright, urged the fusion. The public, hidebound politicians excepted, strongly favored the plan.

Mr. Pattullo said "No!" most vehemently.

One by one his ministers tendered their resignations until only three stood by the old chief. A Liberal convention was called in Vancouver for Dec. 2, at which nearly 800 delegates assembled to record their views on coalition.

Out of a total of 794 votes cast, 477 were "Ayes" and 312 were "Nays." Five ballots were spoiled. The issue was never in doubt, and an appreciable number of the "Nays" were so marked as sympathetic gestures for the humiliated premier, rather than as the reasoned conviction of the voter.

T. D. Pattullo stepped off the platform into the valley of humiliation and went his lonely way into what many believe is the land of political oblivion. There were tears in his eyes, but his head was held high. Intransigent in his extremity, he still believed he had done the right thing in placing party privilege before everything else.

AS SUCCESSOR to their ousted leader, the Liberals choose John Hart member of the legislature for Victoria. Until a few days before, he had been entitled to the prefix "Honorable" before his name, but the premier had asked for his resignation as Minister of Finance when their



The Hon. John Hart

# Hon. John Hart, B.C.'s Premier-to-be

BY P. W. LUCE

views clashed on the subject of coalition.

John Hart is a very different type of man from T. D. Pattullo, both physically and mentally. He is polite, attentive, a little hesitant at times, willing to compromise on occasions when the end justifies the means, and is the very antithesis of a dictator. He has no martyr complex, and does not construe newspaper criticism of his policies as an insufferable outrage, nor does he presume to believe that he has never been in the wrong in his long public career.

No back-slapper or glad-hand-shaker, and far from the front rank as a public speaker, John Hart is a popular figure in his home town of Victoria, with a host of friends in all parts of the province in spite of the fact that he has been responsible for the imposition of many unwelcome taxes and has probably turned thumbs down on more requests for help from the provincial treasury than any other man who has held the responsible post of finance minister. "Yes" is a hard word for him to utter, but he can say "No" with the greatest of ease.

Outside of his political activities, Mr. Hart has not been very much in the public eye. He no longer has any objection to seeing his picture in the newspapers, but it wouldn't worry him in the slightest if he never got any publicity.

JOHN HART has been a resident of Victoria since he arrived there in 1898, a raw Irish lad of nineteen. Born in Mohill, County Leitrim, he came to this new land to enter the service of the Bank of Montreal as a junior clerk, but there was some mix-up in the arrangements. He discovered that he would have to wait six months before he could begin his apprenticeship as a banker, and such a long period of idleness did not appeal to this immigrant. So the financial firm of Robert Ward & Company got a junior clerk and kept him for five years. Then he was with R. P. Rithet until 1909, when he established himself as a financial broker in partnership with Major Gillespie. The firm, now Gillespie, Hart, and Todd, is today one of British Columbia's largest financial institutions.

Victoria sent Mr. Hart to the Legislature in 1916, when the Conservative party, under the leadership of the Hon. W. J. Bowser, was badly defeated. A year later John Hart became finance minister, a position he held until 1924, and picked up again in 1933 to hold it until Premier Pattullo asked him to step down in November.

As a minister of finance Mr. Hart has had his troubles. Some of the budgets he has prepared have been mathematical masterpieces which critics on the other side of the House said bore little relation to absolute accuracy, and which called for a good deal of ingenious explanation before the members were more or less satisfied. Some budgets have made decidedly unpleasant reading for the taxpayers. A few have perhaps been a trifle optimistic as regards future revenues. All of them, no doubt, were as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

MANY of Mr. Hart's worries were an inheritance from previous administrations. The worst of these was the P. G. E. Railway, a dandy producer of deficits if ever there was one. As minister of finance, Mr. Hart has long been a director of this provincially-owned corporation, and the fact that \$20,000,000 worth of P. G. E. bonds mature in 1942 had a definite bearing on the break between Mr. Pattullo and his old friend. Mr. Hart realized that the province would have to default on this obligation unless there was a stable government in which the eastern bondholders had confidence. Mr. Pattullo couldn't be persuaded.

The new Liberal leader loves dealing with figures. The more intricate they are, the better he likes it. He adds up a long column at a glance, and fairly revels in discounts, percentages, and interest rates. Finance was his hobby as a small boy, even

when money was little more than an abstract term to him. He never wanted to be anything but a financier, and if he had his life to live over again he'd be a financier of the old orthodox style. The new-fangled monetary jugglings are not for him.

ALTHOUGH 62 years of age, John Hart is still decidedly particular about his personal appearance. He is a natty dresser, and his wardrobe is large enough for him to wear the correct garb on every particular oc-

casional. His clean-shaven face carries a look of mild surprise when it doesn't reflect heavy concentration, and his shock of silver hair is one of the minor sights of the Legislature in session. He still lapses into an Irish brogue when he gets excited, though it is by no means so pronounced as it was in 1898. Those who remember young John Hart say his speech in those days had to be translated into English before it could be understood, except in parts.

A mighty good tennis player in his

younger days, Mr. Hart now finds his recreation in the less strenuous game of golf. He has been several times Pacific Northwest Senior Golf Champion, and he may be that again.

As might be expected of a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, Mr. Hart is a Roman Catholic. He has always been closely identified with the secular activities of the Catholic Church in Victoria, and has been a generous supporter of that great institution. He will be the first of that faith to hold the office of premier of British Columbia.

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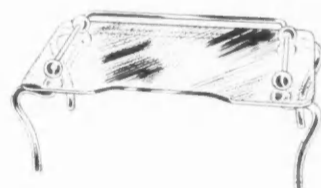
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# Pétain Sells French North Africa to the Axis

WE ARE now witnessing the last acts of the disgusting tragedy in which the rulers of Vichy as main actors—fearful of their people, senile, distrustful, grasping—are busily engaged in selling their fatherland to the brutal regime of the New European Order.

Weygand has been dismissed. Huntziger has died. Pétain has visited "an important personage" in Paris. All that is left is the *dénouement*.

Although the plot will not be altogether exhausted in this one play, and although its expected intermediate and unlamented end has not yet been reached, the audience is already aware of the contents of the last few scenes. In the third to the last act the Master of Berlin had won his point. France—Vichy France of course, has joined him in "partnership." Not too open a partnership to be sure, for there are still some de-

tails to be settled overseas—such matters as the billions of francs in gold held in the United States, the New World colonies, Madagascar and so on.

Some problems still remain to be dealt with in future acts, in other plays. The role of the French fleet, for one; the "whole-hearted" participation of France in the war against the "Bolshevism" of Washington, London, and Moscow, and perhaps Chungking; the turning of France into an agricultural appendage of the Reich.

For the present it seems that after months of stalling, accompanied by serious internal dissension, Vichy has finally agreed to grant the Axis full use of French North African ports for the purpose of sending supplies and reinforcements to Libya. Particularly this includes the surrender to Axis control of the naval base at Bizerte in Tunisia and airports in Rabat, Meknes, Sfax and Gabes. Also the right of transit for Axis vessels through French North African territorial waters and perhaps the conveying by French warships of merchant vessels carrying North African products to Italy and Marseilles.

At present Axis supplies to Libya move from Brindisi and Taranto, in Italy to Benghazi and Tripoli, a distance through open sea of some 525 miles, and from Naples to the same ports, an open sea distance of some 350 miles. The need for transporting goods by way of such a lengthy route exposes Axis shipping to attacks of the Royal Navy which possesses almost unchallenged superiority in the Mediterranean. In addition British sea and land planes based on Malta can attack Libya-bound traffic almost at will.

Quite a different situation would prevail were the Axis forces to make use of the Bizerte base. The distance from Naples to Bizerte is only 325 miles, while that from the coast of Sicily is only 150 miles. Sicily at its closest point is only 80 miles or so from Tunisia. Such a narrow channel can be protected much more efficiently by Axis planes operating from either shore.

However it need not be thought that Axis demands for control of French North African ports are motivated simply by the need to protect Libyan life lines. There are at least three other reasons.

The first of these is Axis fear of the consequences of the first meeting since the fall of France, of large bodies of British and Free French and Vichy French troops at the borders of Tunisia and Libya in the case of British victory. The Axis and Vichy jointly have good cause to suspect that in such a circumstance the North African people and garrison may well go over to the side of the Allies.

## Why Weygand Ousted

It is this fear which is basically responsible for the ousting of General Weygand from his North African position. General Weygand has not been known as a forthright friend of the anti-Hitler coalition. But at least he had a healthy respect for the power of the Allies plus that of the United States and never shared Pétain's conviction that an Axis victory was inevitable. There are reasons to suspect that he felt to the contrary that the Axis could not win a war against Britain, the United States and Russia, and he hoped to keep France from too active a collaboration with Berlin which would certainly sooner or later bring France into active ranks of the enemies of the Allies.

But Weygand overestimated his own strength. He did not believe that the servile Pétain would dare remove him. The world has not heard that Weygand protested against this act. It may be that he was convinced that non-compliance would have brought even sharper Nazi repressive measures.

The second reason for which the Axis needs French African ports is to control the economic wealth of the territory.

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

**To reinforce its tottering positions in Libya the Axis must have control of ports and airbases in Algeria, Tunisia and French Morocco. The rulers of Vichy led by the senile Pétain appear to have assented to Axis demands in this respect.**

**But it may have been too late. Not Pétain but Free French and Allied leaders may soon decide whether French North Africa instead of Axis territory will become a bulwark for the re-establishment of a new France.**

Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia are wealthy in natural resources. During the 1940-41 season alone France imported from them 300,000 tons of fruits and vegetables. Algeria and Tunisia have rich iron deposits and the latter is one of the world's prime suppliers of phosphates, producing some 2,500,000 of the world's annual yield of 8,000,000 tons. In addition, even under rather inefficient methods of operation, Tunisia has exported in recent years some 12,000 tons of zinc annually and 40,000 tons of lead, both highly deficient in Axis countries.

## Supplies from Africa

Vichy has been forced to rely all the more on North African supplies as the British blockade grew more and more strict. But even in this instance the Germans did not fail to exercise their power as conquerors. On Sept. 30, Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare told Parliament that "it was probable that the proportion of supplies taken by the enemy at Marseilles was increasing rather than decreasing."

Within the vagaries and vacillations of policy towards Vichy France,

the Royal Navy did its best to halt this traffic. Many ships carrying supplies from Africa to Marseilles and Italy were captured or sunk.

This has led to the Nazi demand, which has probably been or is about to be granted, that the French Fleet convoy French merchant vessels moving to and from North Africa to southern French ports. This, of course, if carried into effect, will inevitably lead to new clashes between French and British warships.

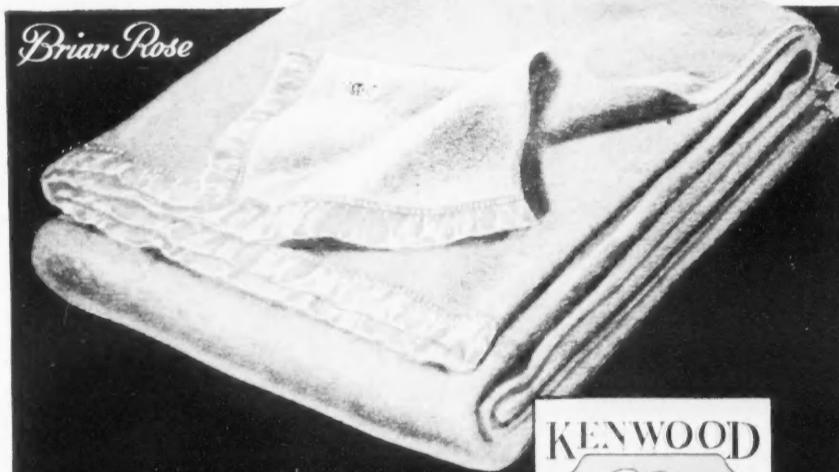
The third reason for Axis interest in French North Africa is partially explained by the situation in Spanish Morocco where large numbers of German "tourists" and "businessmen" of the usual type, are now assembling. "The German 'mission' in Spanish Morocco," reports one eyewitness, "comprises many hundreds of members." Spanish Morocco occupies the most northerly and westerly tip of Africa and lies next to French Morocco. If the present Axis ship routes to Libya were cut and then those to French North Africa, there would still be left the one from Spain (which is still supposedly neutral) to Spanish Morocco and thence by rail, highway or coastal waters to Algeria and Tunisia. Also quite obviously Spanish and French Morocco are the gates to an overland march to Dakar and from there by sea and air to America.



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We also contributed to Hitler's power by accepting him as he was presented by his creators, says this writer. Why not accept the idea that it is not Britain's but Germany's existence which is at stake?

THE beginning, in spite of the idealists, is the conception, the imagination, the idea, the word. The reality, the things come afterwards. They evaporate when they lose their soul, when they are ignored. The decadence of peace and pacifism is due to the fact that its vocabulary originates in war and militarism, which it denies but which it does not ignore. At the time when war-memorials were fading away into natural oblivion, the pacifist writers started to produce their great novels describing the forgotten horrors of battles with such a voluptuous intensity that with their increasing royalties they stirred up new interest in militarism, without being able to convey through their stories their cruel experiences. The generation of veterans began to dwell on their memories, and soon saw glamor in a past which before seemed to have been torturing to body and mind. The generation of the young, having no past, felt deprived of adventures, which seemed to ennoble the pacifist ex-soldiers who pushed youth back with the argument: "You have not fought."

Thus pacifism became the cradle of war by reviving the spectre, which had lost its substance, to a new life. Peace, as it was conceived by the pacifists, had no independent value. It was not the opposite of war, or something entirely different from it, as love, or music, or travelling. It was a different color of war, which derived all its expressions and its light from war, as the moon derives its light from the sun. Peace was Non-war. Now, we have war again and it is the imaginative literature of peace which has hammered it back into reality.

IS not only in this, that we can realize the creative power of the word. We ourselves have assisted in Hitler's rise to glory. He did not rise by himself, we carried him to where he stands now, as the ever willing collaborators of Joseph Goebbels. At the beginning he was nobody; but then came the word, and the word was Goebbels, and Goebbels created Hitler. He and his friends decided to make him their leader, and we fell quickly in line. We did not bother with the thought that he was only the leader of his friends, or of his party, or—maybe—of Germany. We accepted him as he was presented by his creators, without limitation. To show how fully it was realized, that the word, spoken by Goebbels, had become true as it was meant by Goebbels, the German expression was reverently taken into other languages, and Hitler from now on was called "Der Fuehrer." The implication was, that the world had become German, since—although there may be many ordinary leaders for whom the English expression is good enough—there is only one Fuehrer.

THE "Fuehrer" is still allowed to do the conceiving of things, and the world is still content (linguistically at least) to confine itself to the acknowledgement of his revelations. That is partly due to the unfortunate desire of the English-speaking world to absorb occasionally expressions from other languages, the knowledge of which makes it feel polite, multi-lingual and aloof at the same time. Thus, one speaks of "Herr" Goering, "Senor" Azana, "Monsieur" Lebrun, "Signor" Mussolini; of "Frau" von Ribbentrop, "Madame" Daladier etc. But here the vocabulary is exhausted, and Comrade Stalin, together with the males of all other countries, is elevated to the elegance of a Monsieur.

All this would be harmless if the application of a foreign word did not imply that also its sense and content is foreign. A German *Fraulein* seems to many to be of a different sex from the English Miss; and the word "Blitzkrieg" conveys a disastrously different idea from what it really is. It seems frightening, something which is exclusively mastered by the Germans, and which will roll crushingly over the world as it has rolled victoriously into the English language. If the phenomenon were simply called "lightning war," one would soon find that the secret of its technique was already known to Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon.

## God Is Not German

BY LUDWIG WIENER

THE reporters have not been satisfied with merely reproducing German words; they construct new ones, themselves, in the service of Hitler. When war broke into a corner of Flanders, they quickly talked about the "battle of Flanders"; when he got a first glimpse of the Somme, they enlarged the fighting immediately to the "battle of the Somme"; when he stepped across, they helpfully gave him the whole of France

in the "battle of France" before even the German general staff dared dream of such a thing. And then, in their urge to help Hitler by imagining in advance the things he would like to do, they threw into his jaws Great Britain in the "battle of Britain." He would have won by now, if it were not for Churchill, who has amongst many gifts the one to find words and meanings independent of the German Chancellor.

It would be advisable to clear our outlook by being more careful in the choice of words and by limiting them to their limited meanings. Hitler is not "The Fuehrer," but the head of the German state, with the title: "Leader and Reich-Chancellor." He is not even the leader of Germany; he is the leader of the Nazi Party. He cannot be called "The Fuehrer," more than the captain of a local football club could simply be called "the captain," captain of the entire world. If we call him "Fuehrer" just because he thus calls himself, what are we going to do if some day he calls himself God? (Which is quite possible.)



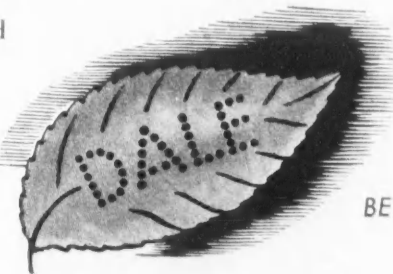
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# A Viennese Banker Looks at the Nazi Economy

BY WILLIAM BOWER

FACTS and figures relating to the Nazi economy have been collected with great industry by so many writers that their number can in magnitude be compared only with the inadequacy of the conclusions that were drawn from the material. It is therefore greatly to be welcomed that an Austrian author, a former Vienna financier who writes under a pseudonym, has condensed basic facts and principles of the Nazi economy in a handy yet comprehensive volume of no more than 122 pages; it can, and should, be read by any layman who would be confused by other writings. "Hitler's Counterfeit Reich" by Dr. Karl Robert (Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.55).

It must be said, however, that the merit of the book lies solely in its conciseness and scope and not in its conclusions. The conclusions are influenced by Dr. Robert's former calling and will be accepted without challenge only by persons who look at the world through glasses of the same color. This is quite natural, and the umbrage taken here is not meant to be an indictment but merely an expression of the fact that the

book lends itself better than most others to rectifying and supplementing its conclusions.

Dr. Robert's view is perhaps best summed up in a sentence of the book's introduction which was written by Douglas Miller, author of the best-seller "You Can't Do Business With Hitler." Says Mr. Miller of the Nazi economy: "It has no place for automatic price and production adjustment which might run counter to military needs."

## Condemnation Meant

These words constitute, in the present circumstances, the highest praise that could be said of any economy. But Mr. Miller and Dr. Robert mean them to be a condemnation of the Nazi economy's "immorality."

So great is Dr. Robert's force of description that upon reading pages and pages one forgets that there is a war on, and often one is tempted to say—this is really fine, they could never compete with us, and with such an anarchic economy they can certainly never go to war. The

The author of a new book on the Nazi economy holds that the breakdown of their economy compelled the Nazis to go to war. This would imply, first, that Hitler would have renounced war if he had been able to put his economic house in order, and, secondly, that the amazing strength which the Nazi war machine has proved is the result of a broken-down economic organization.

Neither of these conclusions can be accepted. There is, however, a grain of truth in the assertion inasmuch as economic exigencies, though they were not the reason for the Nazis going to war, forced them to begin the war somewhat sooner than they had intended.

height of absurdity is reached when Dr. Robert proclaims: "The destruction of law and order; the ruined currency, the broken-down trade and the progressive elimination of the means of production were unable to maintain a normal peacetime economy. There was no alternative but to change an insupportable peacetime economy into an economy of force and conquest."

In other words: the Nazis did not intend to go to war but were forced into it because their economy broke

down. And we are supposed to believe that on their broken-down economy they erected, to name one instance only, the incredibly efficient organization of their Russian campaign. They had at their disposal for that campaign the loot from a dozen subjugated European countries, it will be objected. Quite so. But could an economic organization that is broken down, almost overnight be enabled to sustain a gigantic effort because it acquired some loot here and some there, huge as the loot is in the aggregate?

There is, however, a grain of truth in Dr. Robert's statement, incomprehensible though it is that any man should still believe that Hitler has not been bent on war from the moment he usurped power, and long before. The Nazis were not forced into war because their economy broke down, but economic exigencies forced them to go to war when they were not quite ready. If a man who lives in the tropics tries to accustom himself to wearing an arctic outfit in preparing a polar expedition he will collapse. But that does not prove that his outfit is unsuitable for the arctic. It merely proves that he could not wear it in the tropics, the same as one cannot "wear" a war economy in a peaceable world.

## Make Controls Effective

To assess the present Nazi economy must lead to misjudging it if one uses the measure of a liberal economy. A "learned doctor and prominent economist" (who, we are told, Dr. Robert is) should, however, stop pooh-poohing the Nazi economy and should help us and the Americans make our economic war controls so effective that they ensure the maximum war effort; he should tell us to this end those points which have made the Nazi war economy as strong as it is—not that we want to imitate it, but we are mature enough to apply by democratic methods regulations which have elsewhere been applied by methods which we hate. The anarchy, corruption, and immorality which Dr. Robert so vividly depicts are undoubtedly there in the Nazi economy; but there is completely absent from his book that which must be there, too, that which is not only

strong enough to compensate these despicable features but in addition engenders the strength which we have been witnessing these years.

If such features are not there can only mean that the Nazi economy is merely relatively strong, that our liberal economies hitherto been weaker than the "broken-down" Nazi economy. Of course, is not so; but that Dr. Robert's way of looking at things is the usual way—leads to this conclusion shows clearly that he has yet recognized the true character of the Nazi economy.

That Dr. Robert hides his bias is understandable. Sometimes, however, one wonders from what he wants to hide it. To be sure, he does not cast aspersions on him, but cannot be the slightest doubt in his present conviction. But his passages in his book make it clear that Dr. Robert stayed in Austria apparently a considerable time after Hitler annexed it. What was his conviction then? Did he only then learn from bitter personal experience, expressed into a short time, what five years of close observation of the neighboring Reich did not teach him—as was the case with the Thysens and Rauschnings before him. If this was so he would be as fit a man to teach us as are the Thysens.

From among the innumerable well-presented and inadequately interpreted points in Dr. Robert's book we will choose one for a somewhat closer inspection because of its significance for post-war settlement. Dr. Robert refers to "the law relating to the re-establishment of professional civil servants" introduced at the beginning of the Nazi administrative reform," and he says: "It looked as if the Royal Prussian Civil Service was to be revived." Later on, of course, the service was swamped with officials whose only qualification was at best the possession of the membership card in the Nazi party, and often nothing but a prison record for common or criminal offences.

But Dr. Robert errs if he thinks that the Royal Prussian Civil Service had to be revived. It had never been killed, one of the gravest sins of omission of the Weimar Republic, and as disastrous as the keeping on of the Imperial generals. What was that the Nazis could not have taken over power, for if the civil service had been democratized they could not have worked with it. When, after fourteen years of republican administration Hitler passed the law dismissing Jews, Social Democrats, Liberals, and most Catholics from the Prussian civil service, there were in that service forty-four thousand officials of the higher ranks. A mere nine hundred of them fell victim to the law! Could anything illustrate better how the way for the Nazis was paved by democratic means?

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The fact that Kuibyshev has been selected as the new seat of part of the Russian Central Administration is an interesting indication of the way in which, of late years, that country has come to realize the great possibilities of the Volga region.

Great strides in industrial development there had been made before the war started, and have since been greatly enlarged. It is these factories which are now playing such an important part in Russia's war production.

RUSSIA has awakened to the tremendous potentialities of the area around the Volga, and here, comparatively recently, enormous strides in industrial development have taken place. The cities of Kuibyshev, Saratov, and Kazan, to say nothing of Stalingrad and Nazhni-Novgorod (now known as Gorky), have more than doubled their population and factories have sprung up everywhere. It is these factories which are now playing such an important part in war production, for it is not very difficult to switch over from the manufacture of motors and machinery to tanks and other military necessities. New power centres have appeared. In 1939 work on the great Kuibyshev Hydro-Centre was well ahead, and it can be assumed that it has not been allowed to rest unfinished since that time. The capacity of this plant when completed will be tremendous.

Kuibyshev, or, as it was originally called Samara, is an important river port of the Volga. Situated on the left bank of the loop where the Volga and Samara rivers join, it is the chief city of the middle Volga region, and is connected with the centre of the country by three railway systems.

The city was founded in 1586, chiefly in order to secure the safety of the water-borne traffic of the Volga, which was even in those days of great importance to the country. Its position is good, for it is bounded on the west by the Volga and on the East by the Ural Mountains, and divided by the river Samara, which crosses it from east to west.

Owing to its position in the middle of a grain growing area Kuibyshev has become an important centre for the transport of grain, whilst a great trade is done in cereals and milling. A number of agricultural experimental stations were being established there before the war, and much valuable work had been begun.

#### Much Oil Produced

To the north and east of Kuibyshev lie the oilfields which have recently begun to attract so much attention. There lies the district which has been described as "a second Baku." Already the production of oil is tremendous, and it is anticipated that this will be considerably increased in the near future.

For purposes of navigation the Volga is divided into six sections. (1) the Upper Volga Dam (2) from Tver to Rybinsk (3) from Rybinsk to Gorky (4) from Gorky to Kazan (5) from Kazan to Stalingrad and (6) from Stalingrad to the Caspian Sea. Each of these sections contains many commercial landing stages and harbors, but for a great deal of the winter traffic is upset by ice, though some of the harbors are always kept open. The importance of the Volga is enormous, as a means of communication and of late because of its development.

Kazan, which was suggested as a possible centre for the Russian Government is also a very important town. It lies on the Kazanka river, some three miles from the Volga, the latter, however, reaching the town when in flood during the spring.

Kazan is a flourishing river port and has railway communications running west and east. In peaceful times it was known for its great leather industries, and for the manufacture of soap, glycerine and other toilet articles. But the factories which produced these goods are now turning out more deadly materials.

## The Importance of the Volga Region

BY NILS BERGEN

Other industries were copper-smelting, brewing and the manufacture of machinery, felt boots and textile goods. There are important printing presses at Kazan.

In 1917 this town as a military centre, became the headquarters of the Bolshevik command in the district, after the fall of Simbink. It was captured by the Czech Army in August 1918, re-taken by Trotsky in the September and attacked by Kolchak's Army in 1919.

Germany realized that Russia was awakening to the fact of her potential greatness. The giant was stirring, becoming conscious of its might. Hitler realized the fact that a Russia which was recovering from the bankruptcy of revolution, a Russia with a more settled political regime, and a powerful army, might well prove a threat to world domination by the Germans. Therefore

Hitler could not afford to wait. He could not hope to over-run the whole of Russia, but he hopes to be able to destroy the Soviet Armies, and seize the existing industrial centres, thereby paralyzing activity for some years to come. Russia as a great power could not be allowed to stand side by side with Germany.

Just how far industrial development in the Volga and Ural areas has gone it is not easy to gather. But a ruler such as Stalin, who could

see as clearly and act as promptly as he has done, would not overlook the tremendous value of the diffusion of industrial centres. No country, in these days of aerial warfare, can afford to become too localized.

If Hitler could not afford to wait it must seem that he had some idea of the tremendous work which was being done in Soviet Russia. And the wisdom of those who foresaw such a danger as this and planned to foil it has been fully justified.

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# A Permanent British-American Central Council

BY R. R. THOMPSON

ONE of the finest things emerging out of this fiery trial is the co-operation that is developing between the British and American Commonwealths; thanks largely to the fact that among the leaders of both are some of the greatest men of history: Churchill, the great warrior, the heroic man of vision, who has become the embodiment of the British will to be free; Roosevelt, the far-seeing realist, who puts his country and mankind first and himself last;

Wilkie, the unselfish fighter for freedom.

In the main, however, this co-operation is due to the fact that uniting the two great commonwealths are bonds far stronger than the ties of treaties and agreements: bonds, which are light as air, but stronger than the strongest bands of steel: bonds, which spring from a common origin and fundamental beliefs, common institutions and ways of life, common convictions as to the values

of life and moral standards, and a common desire for freedom and to govern ourselves. We, of the two commonwealths, have a common political philosophy, which does not make the state into a petty god, crushing the individual soul and considering right only that which will add material wealth and power to the state—and this means to a few of the most despicable criminals of history. We British and Americans hold a political philosophy, founded on a common determination to govern ourselves, and which recognizes the existence and rights of the individual, and regards the state and government as there to serve the individual. It was once truly said by the late King George V that he was one of the hardest worked civil servants of the British Commonwealth, but that for him there was no retiring age. That is our conception of the state and its heads: they are there to serve the people, and they, like ourselves, are accountable, not to an artificial petty state-god, but to the Creator of the Universe. We of the British and American Commonwealths believe in the individual man, his duties and his rights. We believe that the state exists to serve Humanity, and not Humanity to serve the state.

IN ANCIENT Greece, the exchange of ideas brought about by her commerce produced one of the greatest cultural developments known to history: so can this exchange of ideas through our common tongue, based on our common desire for truth, freedom and justice, result in such a development regarding improvements in living conditions, in ways of life, in freedom from fear and want, and in all that is good for all manner of men, as this world has never known before,—if we only make wise and proper use of the great opportunity which is opening before us. We, the peoples of these two great commonwealths, have such a chance to do good and help the world, as has never existed before. The future happiness of mankind is going to depend very largely on the co-operation of the British and American Commonwealths, and how they can extend that co-operative community to include other states. In a matter like this we must start with those who have most in common, and who can bear the principal burden. Afterwards, we must develop and expand our co-operative community to include others, who think as we do and wish to come in.

First we must win the war, and accordingly the writer feels a certain hesitancy in calling attention to this matter, but the fact is that this co-operation is developing now. We, the British and American Commonwealths, are pooling our knowledge for defence; we have joint plans for the defence of North America, and in the Pacific; we are taking "parallel action" in the East. Besides the Joint Defence Board, Canada and the United States have the Joint Economic Committee, the Joint Materials Co-ordinating Committee, and the Joint Defence Production Committee, in order to co-ordinate the war activities of the two countries into a gigantic united effort. We are co-operating now, because we know that we must stand and work together, and plans are already being suggested for our permanent future co-operation. We must avoid the ruin of a great idea by lack of forethought, and accordingly we must commence to consider these plans, so that we may bring about this permanent co-operation. This co-operation is, the writer believes, the heartfelt wish of the bulk of the British and American peoples.

FOR a moment let us consider the supreme governments of these two great commonwealths. The United States has a written constitution written so that all shall know exactly where they stand. Each state has certain legislative rights, but governing all is Congress, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives, elected by the people with practically universal suffrage. Both must approve of an enactment before

A discussion of the common heritage and common problems of the British Empire and the United States.

To ensure closer co-operation between the British and American Commonwealths, the writer suggests a permanent central council to deal with defence, government and problems of the component national groups.

it can become law. Broadly, Congress deals with matters of common concern to the whole United States, such as foreign policy and trade, defence, and so on. Above Congress is the President, elected directly by the people. He can recommend legislation and is commander-in-chief of the United States armed forces. After a bill has been passed by Congress it goes to him for approval. He can veto a bill but Congress can make it law without him. However, the President has a good deal of power, far more than the British Prime Minister, and infinitely more than the King.

In the British Commonwealth, Britain and the Dominions are bound together by a single constitutional tie—the Crown. In the statute of Westminster Britain and the Dominions were stated to be free and equal partners, autonomous nations bound by that single constitutional tie—the Crown. This Act simply recognized a state of affairs which had existed for some time. By it, dead constitutional ties were removed, but its recognition of the growth to nationhood of the Dominions resulted in a great strengthening of the moral ties, and the outbreak of war in 1939 showed their overwhelming importance. Every one of the Dominions, with a single exception, the Irish Free State, recognized their obligations as partners, and the community of interests, and took their stand beside Britain. This action by the Dominions was decisive in shaping the course of the war, and will have its place in world-history.

The declaration of neutrality by the Irish Free State showed to the world the freedom of the Dominions of the British Commonwealth.

HOW are the destinies of this apparently very loose association, the British Commonwealth, guided? Simply by consultations between the

Prime Ministers and cabinets of Britain and the Dominions, who accept the leadership of Mr. Churchill. It is the loosest possible organization, but it is very strong and most efficient, and it works, because of the mutual trust and common basic ideas.

The British Constitution is not written, making it the easier to alter to suit different circumstances as times change—a most convenient arrangement. The chief power rests in the House of Commons, elected directly by the people, with practically universal suffrage, male and female. The House of Lords, largely hereditary but regularly recruited, principally from the Commons, is now only an advisory chamber. It can send a bill back to the Commons twice for re-consideration; after that the Commons can make it law over the heads of the Lords. The House of Commons deals with all monies, and controls Britain's armed forces. These two houses form Parliament. The Prime Minister has neither the independence nor the powers of the President of the United States; he is directly answerable to Parliament for the actions of himself and his cabinet.

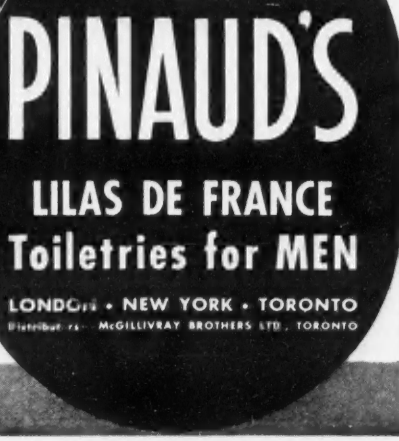
The King can advise and warn, and if he is a good man and leader he can have a great influence for the good of his peoples, because of his position,—as witness the present King; but he has no direct power.

Outside of the Dominions, every colony and dependency of the British Empire is at some stage along the road to self-government. India knows today that self-government is hers, as soon as she can decide for herself the form of constitution which she will have. In the French Empire it has been the policy to turn the natives into good Frenchmen. In the British, it is the policy to make them good citizens of their own country, all imbued with the idea of their country belonging to this fraternity



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of free peoples, which we call the British Commonwealth. How these peoples of every race, color and religion have appreciated this has been shown during the last and present wars.

The words Empire and Imperial have practically changed in their significance for us. They do not mean to us the dominance of a single ruler, a ruling caste, or a ruling race, but the dominance of the ideas of justice, freedom, and democratic government, for which the British peoples stand, and which ideas rule their political affairs. These ideas have supreme control or dominion over the British Empire, which has become a brotherhood of nations united under them.

FOR this vast and developing organization, working under the Crown with varying forms and developments of democratic government, but with such immensely strong imponderable bonds, we must have some link, some symbol, which embodies its ideas, and to which the different peoples in the Dominions, in India, in Africa, and elsewhere can look as the great central source of authority, and as their great unifying link, to which they can give their loyalty. The King, the crowned head is that symbol, and accordingly the King never dies. "The King is dead: long live the King." He must be above all politics. He must have high qualities. He should be fitted for his job by years of training. That is why we have kept Kingship within the British Empire, and have adapted the idea to our own purposes, as democratic government has developed. A political appointee could never take the place of the British King for the multitude of different peoples and races in the British Empire, with their deep-seated respect for traditions and symbolism.

We see the different forms of government necessary for the British Empire in its varying stages of political development, and the organization of government for the United States; each one is suited for special needs and developments. How can we get these two great commonwealths to work together?

A gigantic parliament has been suggested, to which the peoples of the two commonwealths will send their representatives, to be joined later, as other democracies wish to join, by the representatives of their peoples. Such a scheme has been proposed for the British Empire but has been rejected by our most experienced and wisest statesmen for the following reasons.

(a) Not one of the great British Dominions would give up its autonomy, and merge its legislative powers into a general pool.

(b) Even with air-transportation, the physical difficulties for the assembly of such a parliament at a time and place convenient to all members would be practically insuperable.

(c) It would be impossible for such a parliament to debate and deal with all of the varied questions which ought to come before it. Those that were dealt with would not be understood by all, because of widely-varying interests, and delays and blunders would result, probably leading to se-

cession and disruption. The system would break down of itself into a group of parliaments.

(d) Reforms of the power and procedure of the parliament would be needed from time to time, but there would never be sufficient agreement to effect them, and again the result could easily be secession and disruption.

Because of English, the language difficulty would not be a great one in a giant parliament for the British Commonwealth, but it would be immense in a parliament intended eventually to include Poles, Czechs, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, Belgians, French, Greeks and others.

Such a giant parliament can not be obtained quickly and by ready-made plans: it will only come by slow development, after generations of trial and goodwill. It is useless to try something, which we know will fail. We must take advantage of past experience and start with a simple system, which we know will work.

THERE is another point. The strongest moral characters come from family and home life. The nation as an institution originally evolved from the family, afterward being enlarged by common ideals and ways of government. Families of blood became families of thought. So, the national character comes from the character of the family and home. Family-life and nationhood are the foundations of much of our morality, and must be preserved. In any case, nothing has ever been more jealously guarded by men than their nationality, and their instinct has guided them right. Different nations have special virtues and qualities. What a drab world it would be if we were all of the one pattern, dress, customs, and language! You cannot destroy a virile and proud nation of great traditions. Poland was divided up between Germany, Russia, and Austria in 1795. For 124 years it lay dismembered, under three different flags, and forced to fight in opposing armies. Yet the heroic Polish nation lived on, until it was united again in 1919. Then, after twenty years of united life and development, came the German curse and Hitler, and it was crushed again under the German jack-boot in 1939. Today, Germany is trying to destroy nations such as Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, but will destroy herself in doing so.

The British Commonwealth has solved the problems of having nations within nations. In Britain itself there are the English, Scottish and Welsh, all nationalistic and distinct, and yet all British. Within the British Empire we have a remarkable collection of nations, each jealous of its individual nationality, and yet all enjoying British citizenship. In India the Rajput is very different to the Bengali, and yet all know and value their British status, especially when abroad, and when threatened by such powers as Germany and Japan. (Compare the condition of India and China today.) The foundations of Canada were laid by two great groups: the French-Canadians, who have clung to their status as British

subjects in order to preserve their own nationality, with its language, customs and way of life; and the United Empire Loyalists, who left the United States and settled in Canada in order to remain British. These peoples laid the foundation of the political outlook of Canada, and, with their traditions, remain the principal forces influencing and guiding the Canadian outlook. Nor must we forget that the American is really very nationalistic, proud of the character and achievements of his country.

HOW are we to bring about permanent co-operation between the British and American Commonwealths?

The British Commonwealth has always found that it could get the best work done by small councils appointed from its different governments. Again, look at the different councils already set up and working on the joint affairs of our two common-

wealths, regarding the Pacific and other problems. Especially think of that epoch-making council, when Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, with their experts, met in a quiet harbor on our North American coast. In that direction, the writer believes that the solution lies.

The writer submits for consideration the appointment by the British and American Commonwealths of a permanent central council. The United States, Britain, the Dominions, which he believes will soon include India, and the principal groups of colonies would appoint that Council. Its functions would be to co-ordinate and unify foreign policies and defence, and to deal with disputes between the component states, and all other matters of common concern to the joint commonwealths. We can be certain that its policies would always be pacific, but never for peace at any price. The strength behind it would be unanswerable, and

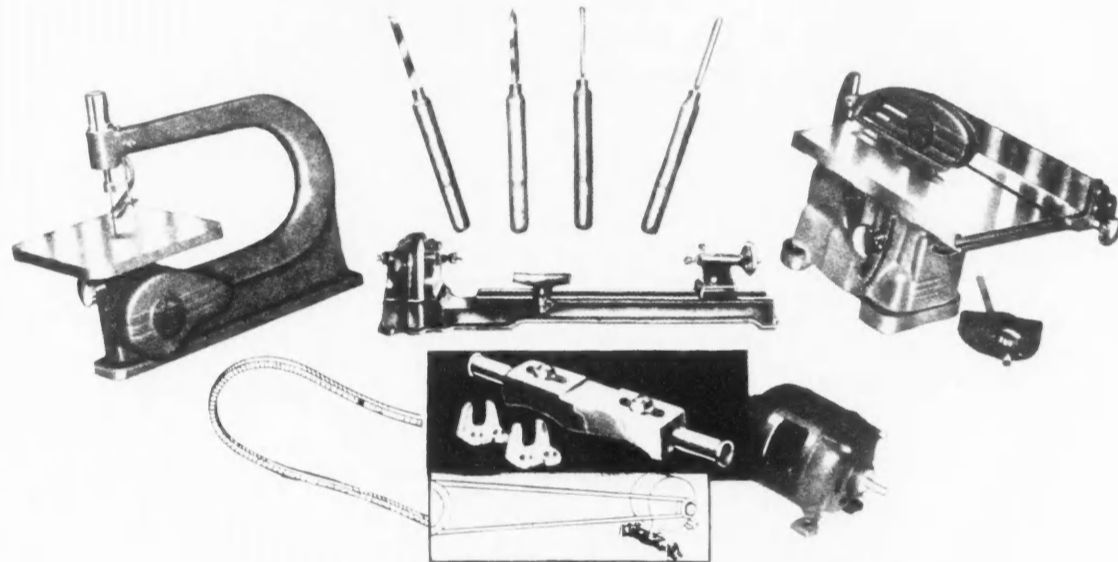
we can trust the great democracies with strength, because their peoples know what war is and that they will be the first to suffer. In time, perhaps very soon, other democracies would ask to join in, and its organization would have to be developed. Meanwhile, under the direction of this council, assisted by its own sub-councils, our two great commonwealths, the greatest stable democracies remaining, would work jointly for the pacification and rehabilitation of the war-torn world. This council would not cause any reduction in our existing rights, or impair any existing nationalities, but would confer an additional status on the citizens of our commonwealths. It would be a council for co-ordination and co-operation among the nations concerned.

However, whatever scheme is tried, we all, without carping or destructive criticism, must do our utmost to make it a success.

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# Bible Ignorance in Canadian Youth

BY A. C. FORREST

MR. F. D. L. SMITH'S article "Revolution in Education" (SATURDAY NIGHT, November 8) was exceptionally timely, and should prove a stirring challenge to all Protestants who are at all concerned about the fact that their children are growing up Biblically illiterate, and comparatively unconcerned about the issues of Christianity.

For Biblical ignorance in our generation is no illusion. Four years ago I asked a fourteen year old boy in a Saskatchewan public school what nationality Jesus was, and he replied that he guessed he was a Canadian. All of us have heard similar examples. In that same school I was startled to find that the only children who had a fair knowledge of the Bible were two Roman Catholic children from whose father I had had to secure permission to give the children one hour weekly instruction on the Bible, in the public school. Because they were not able to attend a separate school in that pioneer district, their Church had taken special care to see that they were given a good grounding in the catechism.

The various Protestant Churches

**"If the Church loses its youth here, some other force will get them. It happened in Germany. Let's not let it happen here."**

**Popular reaction against the intolerance and narrow denominationalism of the past has been so strong that we have gone to the other extreme. It has been said of a young men's Bible class that there were two things it never meddled in. One was politics, the other religion.**

**The writer says that when the Church returns to specialize on religion and makes the Bible the centre of its teaching, it will find new strength.**

have of course placed a great deal of emphasis upon their Sunday School work. And the Sunday School has done an inestimable amount of good. But alone it is not enough.

For one thing it usually reaches the child for but one hour a week. And where the parents are indifferent, attendance may be very irregular. In many communities a large minority of the children attend no church school, and it is to be expected that they receive no religious training at home. It is a bitter fact, but a fact nevertheless, that there are some Canadian children who seldom hear the name of God mentioned

other than as an oath. And where a good Sunday School and a sincere teaching staff does reach most of the children in a community, its influence is largely offset by the irreligious attitude of the home and street.

## It Happened in Germany

We all know that the Christian Church in Germany lost its youth. And its loss was Hitler's gain. A speaker in a United Church Presbytery a few weeks ago was quoted as saying, "If the Church loses its youth here, some other force will get them. It happened in Germany. Let's not let it happen here."

Mr. Smith has given as the greatest cause of this ignorance, the lack of religious and Biblical teaching in the public schools. Definitely that is the greatest opportunity we are wasting at the present time. But lack of instruction in the schools is by no means the only cause.

The whole trend of religious education on this continent during the past two decades has been one to liberalism and broad-mindedness. Our reaction against the intolerance and narrow denominationalism of the past has been so strong that we have gone to the opposite extreme. We have gone from a day when everyone was sure he was right, to a day when nobody was sure of anything. So-called Christian organizations have boasted that they had no creed, and doctrine was relegated to the Middle Ages.

It has been said of one large young men's Bible class that there were two things it never meddled in. One was politics. The other was religion.

Such a broad-mindedness became a curse and created an attitude of

complete lack of Christian conviction, and popular unconcern for the Church. And the healthy reaction against the absolutely literal interpretation of the Scriptures in some quarters became a debunking of the Bible itself.

While our generation still speaks glibly of fighting a war to preserve democracy and Christianity (as though democracy were wonderful and Christianity not bad), it has forgotten that this Christianity was, although fine for us, scarcely worth spending money on to send to a foreign country, or for that matter hardly worth carrying to the frontier fields of New Canada. And we still spend more money on chewing gum than on foreign missions, and in Ontario eight times as much on beverage alcohol as on the Church.

Our Christian leaders everywhere have been dismayed at the competition of commercialized pleasures and the need to present Christian instruction in such a way as to prove attractive enough to the children of our streets to bring them into the Sunday School and Church. Impressed with the new project method of teaching, the emphasis in religious education has been placed on the method rather than on the subject matter. The Church in order to compete with other community agencies and activities has gone out into new fields where it did not know its ground. It has had its basketball teams and its movies. Its preachers have preached on politics, on the gold standard; they have become politicians and economists, news commentators and authorities on the war. And through these years the Sunday Schools have gone back, and ignorance of religion and the Bible has spread.

Today there is an entirely new emphasis. Some may think it is old-fashioned and out-of-date. But most agree that when the Church returns to specialize on religion, and places the Bible in its wanted place as the centre of its teaching, it will find new strength.

## Too Many Sects

What then about entering the field of education, and teaching religion in the schools? This is definitely a challenge, and a great opportunity



Young English Miss now in Canada for the duration. Photograph by Catherine Bell, 42 Albemarle St., London, W. 1, Eng.

CHRISTMAS belongs to the children. For them the joys of the Christmas season are realities, tinged though they may be for many by the sadness of war. To us these realities of childhood have become memories of happiness and goodwill which are among the ideals we are striving to realize in our defence of freedom.



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Aerial view of China's life line, the Burma Road, as it twists through Yunnan province. In some places a truck driver can look down and see 7 layers of the same road winding down the precipice beneath him. Early this week, as Japan attacked Singapore and outlying U.S. bases in the Pacific, it was expected that a determined effort would be made to cut off the Burma Road and effective Allied aid to the fighting Chinese.

for the Christian Church. Not to pronounce on how arithmetic should be taught, or how to keep children from talking in school hours. But to co-operate with the school authorities in teaching the truths of the Bible to all who may be reached in this way.

Mr. Smith referred to the problem of Protestant bigotry and denominationalism. This of course seems to be the big stumbling-block in most cases. But the difficulty is more apparent than real. For every clergyman who will have any worries about denominational competition, you will find several school-board members and trustees afraid of the problems and difficulties which might arise.

In a day when the whole Protestant emphasis seems to be swinging to an

ecumenical Church, you will seldom find a minister or clergyman of the older Protestant denominations not completely willing to co-operate in bringing to the children of the community a sound Biblical teaching. There are differences of doctrine of course; differences of opinion regarding church government and administration, worship and architecture. And then there are other differences of doctrine which go much deeper. But contrary to common opinion the differences are by no means always denominational. And in every case they are such that can be completely transcended by the fundamental and essential truths of the Christian Gospel, commonly accepted by the whole Protestant Church.

### The Clergy Reserves

Actually the complete separation between Church and State to which Mr. Smith refers, has as far as Ontario is concerned, its antecedents in the old struggle for responsible Government in Upper Canada. At about the time of the influx of United Empire Loyalists into Upper Canada, it was the intention of the Colonial Office to make the Church of England the established Church. In order to secure permanent support for this Church, and to guarantee a prosperous Church for the settlers of Upper Canada, one-eighth (usually thought of as one-seventh because it was equal in size to one-seventh of the remainder) of the land was set aside as Clergy Reserves.

But the Colonial Office was ig-

norant of the fact that the large majority of the people of Upper Canada were "non conformists." And then too the first clergymen of the Church of England who came to Canada made the mistake of sticking too much to the well-populated sections of the country, and preaching learned sermons to empty pews, while the "non conformists," mostly Methodists from across the border, went through the country on horseback, preaching not so learned, but more enthusiastic sermons to the settlers wherever they could find them. For a long time the Methodists and others chafed under the lack of religious freedom, unable to perform the marriage ceremony, or secure grants of ground for burying places or on which to build. And the

clergy reserve question was the biggest one of all.

Finally after a long and bitter struggle, in which their forces were ably lead by Egerton Ryerson, they did secure religious liberties and equal civil rights for all. Upper Canada became Britain's laboratory for her first experiment in Responsible Government for the colonies, and the Clergy Reserves were sold and used to establish schools for everyone. In this way a complete separation of church and state was established, and it has continued to the present day. But that struggle belongs to a past age. There is still some denominational rivalry and bitterness, but certainly not enough to warrant any longer keeping religious instruction out of the schools.

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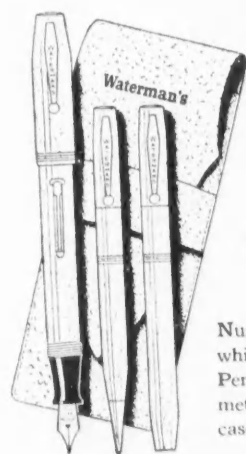


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# It wouldn't be Christmas without Waterman's

A NUMBER of loud squawks have recently been emitted by a number of persons varying prominently in the realm of sports. These squawks have differed in import and intensity. The only thing that they have had in common is that in each case the squawker got nowhere, fast. This is a general rule in the case of squawks. The wise squawkee merely sits tight and says nothing, and in the end the whole matter blows over.

One Frank Kovacs, who plays tennis and plays it very well, was banned from further amateur competition by the body of unselfish and sports-loving gentlemen who plague that particular sport. The grounds were that Mr. Kovacs was no longer by any stretch of the imagination

an amateur. In brief, he had accepted money for playing tennis. They could prove it, too, and so some people were convinced.

Not so Mr. Kovacs. He squawked. He squawked loud. He squawked to anyone who would listen, including divers newspapermen. The charge was undoubtedly true, he admitted.

# THE WORLD OF SPORT

## A Sad Sequence of Sundry Squawks

BY KIMBALL McILROY

He would be the last to deny it. The only catch was that he had received the largest part of these ill-gotten moneys from the same gentlemen mentioned above. To Mr. Kovacs, their action did not make sense. He didn't care; he was going to turn professional anyhow, but it just didn't seem right.

Mr. Kovacs has a point but unfortunately he is just one of a large group of people crying pitifully in the wilderness to whom it is not a bad thing that amateur sport should be almost without exception based on the most flagrant hypocrisy but is a bad thing when the most flagrant hypocrites ban or otherwise hold up to public scorn one of the amateurs who make their livings for them.

Canada has seen a similar case in recent months, that of B\*\*\*\* P\*\*\*\*, the r\*\*\*\* player, in which the team that worked hardest for the offending unfortunate's banishment from amateur sport was the very one which mere days before had made him a most attractive offer to turn out with them. It's enough to destroy one's faith in amateurism. Furthermore, it smells.

### Mr. McCaffrey's Squawk

While we're on the subject, it may be well to record the squawk of Mr. James McCaffrey, president of the Ottawa Football Club and an experienced squawker of many years' standing. Mr. McCaffrey's squawk was an entertaining one and definitely out of the ordinary. It was to the effect that a Mr. Lew Hayman, who coached the team which had lost the eastern final to Mr. McCaffrey's team, had engaged in one or more telephone conversations with Mr. Reg. Threlfall, coach of the team that was about to meet Mr. McCaffrey's team in the dominion final. Mr. McCaffrey alleged that this smacked of treason, to say the least.

What is interesting here is not the validity of Mr. McCaffrey's reasons for squawking, but the validity of the squawk itself. In short, is there any good and adequate reason why one coach should not pass along to another coach details concerning the play of a third coach's team? There was no hint that any financial transaction was involved. Mr. Hayman was doing what, if anything, he did out of pure animosity. Mr. McCaffrey said that this was illegal.

Mr. McCaffrey has no point at all. It is common knowledge, and highly publicized common knowledge, that fighters training for fights are wont to seek out previous victims of their proposed opponents, and from them learn the innermost secret of these opponents' styles. The wisdom of this course may be disputed; its actuality cannot be. Even in rugby, any team worthy of a nickel of the customers' money scouts its future opponents. If Mr. Threlfall wanted to save the price of a scout, that is not Mr. McCaffrey's business. As

a matter of fact, Mr. Threlfall had a scout at the game. As far as we can see, he must have been a pretty good scout.

And while we're on that subject, it may be mentioned that some twenty thousand people raised a loud and legitimate squawk about the refereeing which characterized that dominion final. Squawking about rugby refereeing is very much like squawking about Toronto winters. They're both unpalatable, but there's not much you can do about them.

### Referees in Limelight

It should first be observed that the two teams which reach any dominion final generally have a pretty fair idea of the rules. They wouldn't have got there if they hadn't. In such a case, it would seem logical to let them play their own game as much as possible. The referees, however, didn't see it this way. They seemed to want the limelight all to themselves, and to a remarkable extent they got it. That they received the plaudits of the crowd, though, is another matter. Plaudits, in this case, is a rather poor euphemism.

There is a rule which says that a forward pass which does not cross the line of scrimmage is incomplete. Incomplete passes may not be intercepted, much less run for touchdowns. Approximately 19,999 fans thought that Winnipeg's second touchdown came as a result of just such an interception. One fan (Threlfall) and the three officials thought that Burke simply fumbled the ball. If he did, it was as a result of a cruelly rough tackle and the play should have been called back anyway, immediately after they carried Burke off.

Winnipeg were dubiously penalized three times in the first half for illegal interference. The blame for this cannot be laid entirely on the heads of the officials, who are apparently expected to carry yardsticks in addition to their white canes and little tin cups. Still, it is worthy of note that no one else on the premises witnessed these alleged infractions, although everybody in the place witnessed a couple of others which the referees didn't. On one Ottawa kick Hanson, the receiver, was given just about enough yards to admit the passage of an undernourished weasel. When the nearest referee arrived on the scene a few minutes later he didn't call it. Possibly he was unnerved because the fans were screaming so loudly for a penalty. On another occasion the Ottawa boys roughed Sheley on a kick—not just roughed him gently but gave him the works, knocking him on the fly into row C of section K. The rules cover this point, but only a great cloud appeared to cover the officials.

### What About the Army?

The last squawk with which we are concerned is perhaps the least valid of the lot. It is important because there are a lot of angles. The government started it with the passport hocus pocus over certain hockey players. Recently it has been taken up by a lot of other people. Basically it is this: how come all these fine athletes aren't in the army? The answer is obvious, and it is the same answer that any sensible person would give to someone who walked into a roomful of healthy young men, singled one out, and said: you are a louse because you are not in the army. The answer would be: well, how about all these other guys?

The way things stand it is patently unfair, to say nothing of unconstitutional, to pick on the boys in the hockey or rugby suits. They didn't do anything bad, honest they didn't. They're just trying to get along like anybody else. The army will get them when the time comes.

As a matter of fact the army has got this department, and we're an athlete (of sorts, maybe) from 'way back.

### CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

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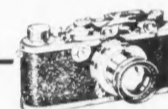
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# How the Contraband Officers Gain Information

Many a neutral ship's captain has been amazed at the knowledge of Britain's contraband officers. He found that things which he thought no one outside his company knew about were within the knowledge of Britain.

How do the contraband people get their accurate information? Mr. Hardman gives you the answer.

A Swedish steamer bound for Oslo from South America was nearing the British Contraband Control base at Gibraltar. He was stopped and replied that he had no contraband aboard. "May I proceed?" he asked. "No, Sir," the radio said. "Proceed at five knots and anchor by the mole."

When the contraband officers came on board, the skipper protested vehemently that he was a Swedish ship bound for Sweden and carried nothing for any other country. The officers asked for the ship's papers and pointed to certain items, destined for Sweden.

"We have information that these goods are bound for a German firm so they will be removed in a few days." And with that the wondering skipper was left alone.

The goods were removed after the captain had had a day or two to think things over, for the Contraband Authorities never lose an opportunity to teach a lesson when they can. A few days' inactivity is the biggest punishment you can give a ship and her captain.

## How It's Done

How do the contraband people get their accurate information? From many sources, all linked together through Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare. Banks, trading houses and insurance companies with branches in the Americas and other neutral countries. A British bank in the Argentine may learn of certain goods ordered by German firms, and being shipped to neutrals on neutral ships. These goods if they got through would help the Nazi war machine and strike a blow at ourselves. So the Economic Ministry receive word of shipments such as this, inform the Control Stations at Haifa and Gibraltar, who search the ships for the particular goods.

It was through the success of this warfare that so many neutral countries decided to accept the system of British navicerts, which, properly endorsed at the port of loading, carries a ship through without loss of valuable time and money.

Two years before the war began this wonderful system was started, and all through the Munich agreement, Leith-Ross, the originator, perfected the wide intricate network which was to catch so many neutral "fish" bound for Germany. The real job was not so much the direct blockade of Germany, for the British Navy could be confidently left to do that, but to keep neutral countries from importing goods and then selling them to the Nazis.

## Consumption Quotas

Lists were drawn up of the figures of the consumption of each nation for every commodity they imported. They were allowed to import if they could that amount, but no more. Anything above their average requirements must be going somewhere else, so no chances were taken. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the Economic adviser to the Government, used every wide connection of the banks, exporting manufacturers and everybody having useful agencies in other countries. A black list, the first of several, was compiled of all firms in neutral countries trading largely with the enemy, or dependent upon enemy capital for support.

On September 3, 1939, this vast organization turned the key and started a warfare which is knocking the

pedestal from the German boast: "You can't scare us." Slowly and surely the door is being shut on the enemy's supplies of vital materials from the South Americas.

The Nazis try their utmost to break this stranglehold by bombing or torpedoing every neutral ship they can reach. Their aim is to frighten the neutrals so that they will cease to bring valuable cargoes to Britain; shiploads of precious foods, munitions, and machinery. But

BY S. R. HARDMAN

their efforts, successful though they were for a time, are becoming increasingly futile, as the swing-back in the Battle of the Atlantic shows. The corvette and the flying-boat have served a useful purpose and between them are making things hot for enemy submarines.

The economic Ministry's Contraband Control is working very well, and neutrals now realize they can-

not try tricks and get away with them. And Germany has found that neutral countries who previously re-exported foods to her, cannot obtain those vital supplies today.

## Nazis Are Suffering

The Nazis are suffering because of the shortage: suffering so much that they now have to wage war, not so much for "conquest," as it was in the beginning, but they must wage

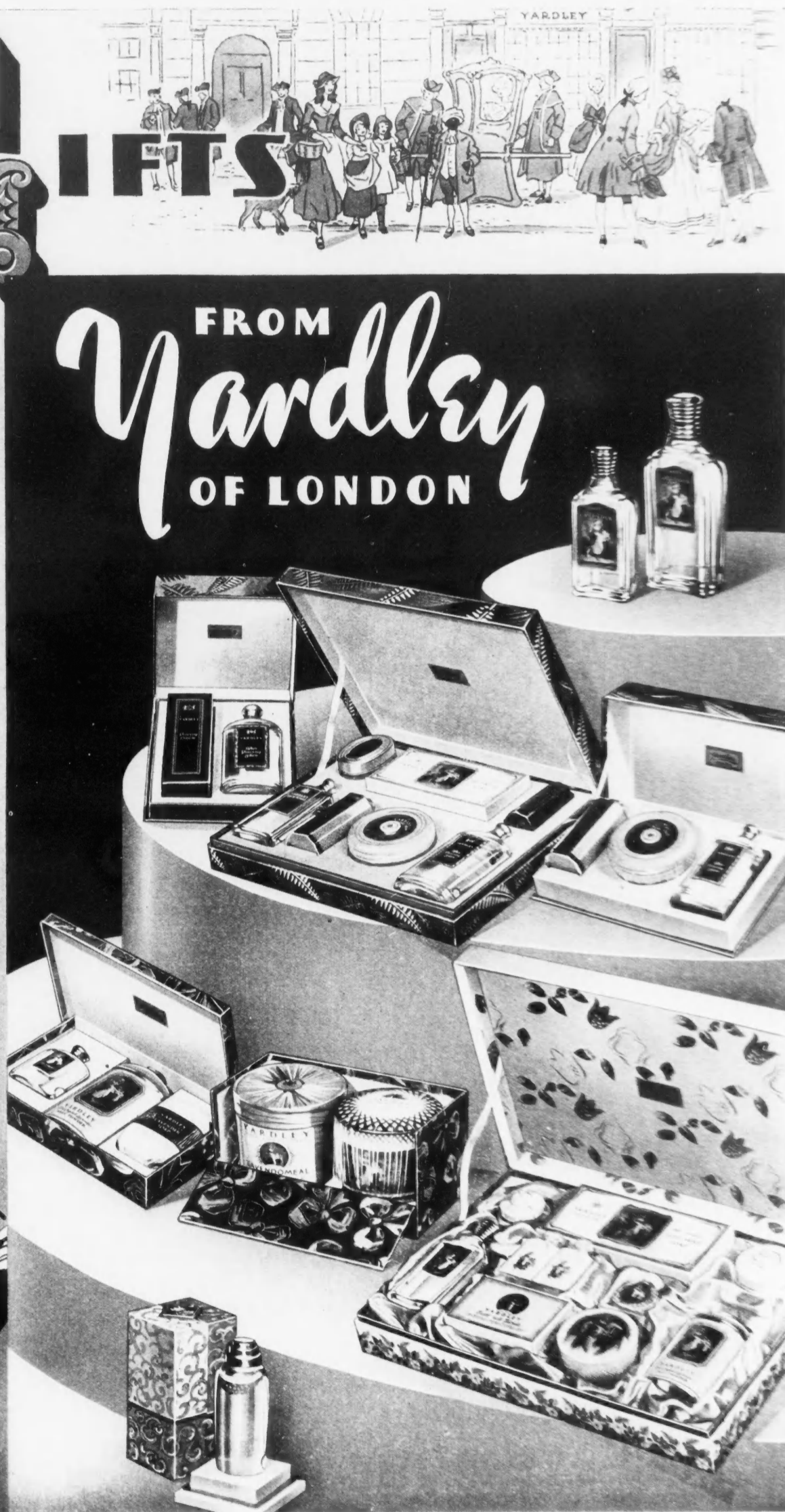
war in order to carry on the original conflict. This may sound strange, but it is true, especially when we remember that the Russian battles are a phase in the general conflict: a war to obtain necessary oil and other commodities to defeat Britain. And all the time we are closing the door upon them, a door which means the cutting off of the supplies they urgently require. Without them they are lost.



# GIFTS

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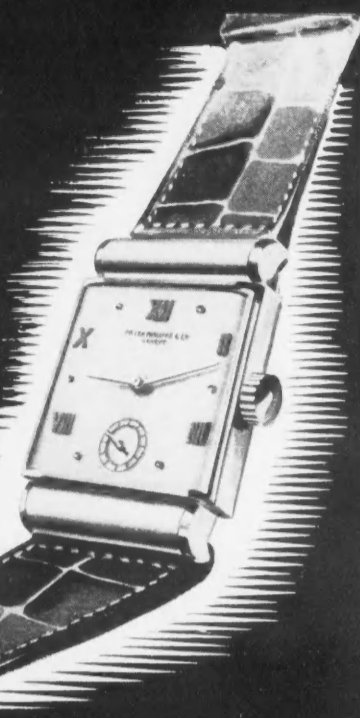
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SUDBURY



*Professor Polland, famous  
dermatologist, says . . .*

## BALDNESS

*is generally caused by starvation of the scalp*

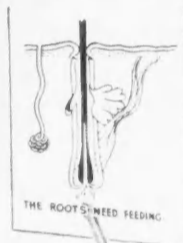


(above) Mr. Ainge, saved from baldness by Silvikrin.

Read Mr. Ainge's case in the letter below—and look what a fine head of hair he has now, as his photograph shows.

My hair has been falling out for the last few years so badly that I had become nearly bald. In addition, what little hair I had left was distressingly full of dandruff, so that my clothes were always smothered in it. I had tried all sorts of remedies and was in despair until my barber recommended Silvikrin. I tried it—with amazing results. Dandruff disappeared in two or three days, hair stopped falling and new and vigorous healthy hair started growing. Now as the enclosed photograph shows I have a head of hair healthy in every way—thick and glossy and vigorous again.

(Signed) H. M. Ainge  
181 The Vic  
Goderich, Green, N.W.



*I prescribe the hair's  
natural food—  
SILVIKRIN*

Professor Polland (his photograph is above) was one of the most famous specialists to whom Silvikrin was submitted for testing. His report was sweeping in its praise (it is quoted in the booklet with every Silvikrin bottle), and he now prescribes Silvikrin in cases of dandruff, falling hair and even baldness.

### HOW SILVIKRIN ACTS

Dr. Weidner, the celebrated biochemist, in a brilliant piece of research, discovered the fourteen organic elements necessary for hair growth, and succeeded in putting them up in nature's exact proportions, in Silvikrin. Silvikrin is the hair's natural food—if the hair is not getting this food from the bloodstream, it must get it from Silvikrin, or dandruff, falling hair, and eventually baldness will inevitably result.

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Bottle at 95c

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the concentrated natural hair food in cases of severe dandruff, heavy loss of bald patches and threatening baldness. Bottle, \$2.75, sufficient for one month.

From all Drug Stores, Department Stores and Hairdressers.

Look up your hair trouble in the table on the left—see what you need—get your Silvikrin today!

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**Silvikrin** HELPS NORMAL GROWTH

# THIS WEEK IN RADIO

## Radio Scores Its Greatest Scoop

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

RADIO scored its greatest scoop last Sunday. In dramatic fashion, throughout the whole day and far into the night, the story of Japan's attack in the far east, the exciting mobilization of United States into action, Canada's declaration of war against Japan and first-hand stories of actual bombing of civilians and soldiers and sinking of ships came in steady succession through the air-waves.

Millions of listeners kept their ears glued to their loudspeakers. They heard United Press and Associated Press bulletins come tapping into the press room of the White House where broadcasters read them as fast as they came in. Constant communications came from Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco, London. The CBC News Bureau, like the American networks, broke into regular programs with hot news. First 350 Americans had been killed. Then it was down to 104 killed and 300 wounded. First the Oklahoma was set on fire. Later it was reported sunk. First Manila was bombed, then it was denied.

One glaring mistake of the day was the fact that the bulletins were not censored, and much valuable information must have been given to the enemy. Washington officials soon recognized that they couldn't permit the radio people to run the war in their own free way, and clamped down on the news. All of which was very proper.

RADIO news commentators must learn that unconfirmed rumors should NOT be broadcast. Better to keep the story off the air until it is confirmed. Think of the heart-aches that first story of 350 soldiers killed would give to the parents of the thousands of American soldiers who are known to be in Honolulu.

The day's broadcasting proved several things. First, that radio has become a major medium of news communication. Second, that radio had become a tremendous power in instant mobilization. And third, the day's broadcasts proved without doubt the need for instant censorship on broadcasts. David Sarnoff, president of R.C.A., which is one of the big owners of NBC, promptly telegraphed President Roosevelt that the services of NBC was at the president's disposal. But of course it was. Mr. Sarnoff didn't need to do that. The President knew perfectly well that all media of communication were immediately under his personal command.

In between all the news bulletins Orson Welles presented one of the timeliest broadcasts of his young and accomplished life. He gave the people of United States and Canada his own views of what it means to be an American. It was the most newsworthy broadcast of the day, bar the actual news flashes. Welles did it with his usual brilliance.

THERE'S something very wonderful about Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby" program (Saturdays, 8.30 p.m. EST). It's so "United States". Nowhere else in the world could you find such a program of oddities as Elman brings to the microphone.

Last Saturday, for instance, there was a man who milks snakes with bare hands. Two or three weeks ago Elman produced Spike Howard, of Philadelphia, who right there and then donated a pint of blood to the American Red Cross.

A program of similar character, just as American, and perhaps more fascinating is "We, the People". Eddie Dowling is now master of ceremonies. The other Tuesday night Dowling presented a mother and son, separated since she left the boy in an orphanage 28 years ago. "We, the People" pays the train fares of all their guests from wherever they live to New York, and pays handsomely as well for their appearing before the microphone.

Other guests on a recent program of "We, the People" included a "love

detective" who checks up on prospective brides and grooms for interested in-laws.

WE WERE listening to Cecil B. DeMille's Monday night radio theatre last week. You'll perhaps remember the show was "A Man's Castle", with Ingrid Bergman and Spencer Tracy. It was a very simple story about a rough-and-tumble man who loved a very ordinary woman. The play was beautifully done, and when the final words were spoken I

found myself choking back a tear that tried hard to get out. The lady in our house was actually crying. And I thought how wonderful radio is. We couldn't see a single thing, but a romantic fascination had been created. Our interest had been held. We had been moved to tears.

Then I found myself wondering how many others had been similarly moved. Lonely girls in boarding houses... lumbermen in isolated camps... soldiers in training camps... old people in hospitals and rest homes... what a thrill a good play like "A Man's Castle" would give

Make this a thrilling Christmas by giving "him" Dack Shoes—for business, dress or sports wear. Dack's exclusive styling will put pride in his stride. And Dack's matchless comfort will keep him young and active. See the popular Bond Street line, most styles priced at \$11.00.



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them. The next time we go out to buy some soap, it will be the soap Cecil B. DeMille sells on the air.

LIKE a radio listener like C. R. Filer, of Toronto, who takes time out to defend a program he (and no doubt thousands of others) really enjoys. "Don't you think that you and the people who side up to you with the confession that they also don't like 'Carry on, Canada' belong to that very large class of people who want to forget about the war?" he writes. "'Carry on, Canada' is not all bragging, by any means. It gives dramatic representation to incidents in the war. They are very well done. But they are not often pleasant to people sitting comfortably in well-heated rooms, with probably over-filled stomachs from the Sabbath gorging. William Strange has one of the finest voices on Canadian airwaves."

## GOOD NEWS

To Bermuda via New York is now an approved pleasure travel route for Canadians. By mutual agreement between the Canadian and Bermuda Foreign Exchange Control Boards necessary funds are now available for travelling by ship or plane.



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## TRAIN-SICK? Mothersill's SEASICK REMEDY

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

Now, even if we can't run along with Mr. Filer in the first part of his letter, we can heartily agree with his last sentence. Bill Strange is making a fine contribution to Canadian radio. He does many other things for radio besides 'Carry on, Canada'. More recently he has been giving a series of talks on his experiences in Great Britain, just after the late evening news.

THAT man Filer must spend most of his days and nights at his radio, for he never misses a thing.

"Last night I listened to 'Information Please' and in addition to two of the usual troupe, we heard the voices of John Gunther and Leslie Howard, from London," he went on. "This is something new and was very successful."

"In addition, I heard from London a re-broadcast of a church service held in Coventry, the first anniversary of the awful tragedy that struck this ancient city a year ago. Every grown person on this continent should have heard this program. We get far too much so-called amusement here. What we need is a little food for thought."

Mr. Filer doesn't own a short-wave set. He listens to these programs when they are re-broadcast over CBL and CBY. The other night he says he heard Noel Coward's ("You must have heard of him," he says) new play "Blithe Spirit". A friend of his got John Gielgud in "Macbeth". "A marvellous treat, she says."

"I'm really trying to help," says Mr. Filer. And indeed he has. It's good hearing from people who enjoy radio as much as he does.

FOR the first time, we listened to Johannes Steel, news commentator, last week. Himself a European, with an accent very difficult to determine, Steel has some interesting connections with people in Europe today. He also has a clever knack of making insignificant things that have been in the day's paper sound very important and very new. The other night he told of the arrival in the U.S.A. of "a score of discredited and more or less reactionary German politicians" and tied up their presence on this continent with a "gigantic appeasement plot". But Steel didn't stop with generalities. He went right on to name them and describe their associations in Germany.

It will be interesting to watch what the United States does to news commentators if and when she formally enters this war. It isn't likely that footloose commentators like Steel will be allowed to broadcast what they like. There's Boake Carter, too. We hadn't heard him for almost a year until we chanced upon WGR the other night, and there he was. Pierre van Paassen ("Days of our Years" and "That Day Alone") was on the air last week, too, this time in connection with a Jewish religious program. By the way, how is Hans V. Kaltenborn's stock these days? We have a feeling that he isn't attracting as big an audience as in the days of Munich.

LISTENERS are fortunate, we often feel, in the type of entertainment on the air on Sundays. In Canada particularly, sponsors have been just as anxious as network and station program directors to give listeners the kind of music most suited to a restful, quiet, helpful day. Such a program is "Tea Musicale", heard over the CBC network Sundays from 6.15 to 6.45 EDST.

This program is now in its third year in its present form, and is one of those pleasant, relaxing programs that a great host of listeners enjoy. The orchestra, under Isadore Scherman, is made up of three violins, clarinet, piano and novachord. Soloists are Irene Mahon and Howard Scott. Then there's a vocal quartette of Norman Cherry, Reginald Heal, Heber Mulock and Alex. Maurice. The producer, who also announces, is Stan Francis, who is well known for his skill as master of ceremonies.

The program runs from the Cole Porter type of music to Beethoven, and usually there's a dramatic sketch about a song or hymn. Here is the sort of program that lifts the average of Canadian programs a good many notches higher, and gives a great deal of pleasure to many listeners.



Planes of the Dutch Air Force on patrol over the Netherlands East Indies. Early this week, the Netherlands government in exile in England declared war on Japan as a despatch from Singapore stated that "Enemy troops succeeded in landing on a beach near Padang Sabek and are reported to be infiltrating toward Kota Bahru". Kota Bahru is a Dutch town on an island off the southeast corner of Dutch Borneo. One of the objectives of the Japanese drive to the south is the acquiring of the rich oil fields which are situated in the islands of Netherlands East Indies.

## ANOTHER WAY ELECTRICAL POWER IS SPEEDING PRODUCTION



## Electric Control Puts Steel Strip PRODUCTION AT 30 MILES PER HOUR

Only a few years ago cold rolled strip rolled from the mills at a speed of 400 to 500 feet per minute. That was too slow. Industry needed more steel strip—quickly. Today it streams through the rolls at the rate of thirty miles per hour—an increase in production of 570%.

But production wasn't increased by merely turning the wheels faster. It took more than this.

The pressure on the ribbon of cold steel between rolls may be about a million pounds. The tension on the strip may be 15 tons per square inch. If there is any variation in tension, uniform thickness cannot be maintained... waste at 44 feet per second is the result. Or still worse, a broken, knife-thin strip running wild.

Westinghouse engineers made the new production speeds possible through the development

of a method of regulation which electrically locks relative speeds of direct-current motors at desired ratios.

The direct-current motors that drive the mill are perfectly synchronized. The last set of rolls runs many times faster than the first set; yet the motors maintain the same relative speed throughout the entire period of operation.

Without some such method of regulating motors, increasing the speed of cold rolled strip production would still come under the head of wishful thinking.

Thus Westinghouse solves another of today's production problems electrically. Others—yours perhaps—will yield to expert application of electrical apparatus by experienced Westinghouse engineers. Why not put your particular problem in their hands. Simply call our nearest office.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

## Who Wants Wooden Ships?

BY P. W. LUCE

THERE are fifteen shipyards in Vancouver, North Vancouver, and New Westminster waiting for orders to build wooden cargo vessels.

There are hundreds of competent workmen, most of them experienced, ready to go to work in these fifteen shipyards.

There is ample capital available to put these fifteen shipyards on a producing basis.

There is urgent need of cargo carriers of the size and type these fifteen shipyards could turn out.

There are no orders in sight for wooden vessels.

At some future date, perhaps, there may be a call for the building of small ships. By that time the yards will probably be busy on other jobs, and the orders will be reluctantly declined.

The shipyard representatives say they could build 120 vessels during the next two or three years, if given the right kind of encouragement and enough orders to warrant a substantial initial outlay. The authorities at Ottawa, who are the potential customers, are dubious about this. They do not dispute the arguments advanced, but they do not care to deal with fifteen or so different concerns. They prefer dealing with one or two large plants, of a type at present non-existent on this coast.

The Hon. C. D. Howe is generally believed to be the chief opponent of wooden ships. He has stated quite frankly that he does not believe they are worth building, thereby going on record against the opinion of practical men who have given the matter at least as much consideration as he has. The minister recognizes the immediate need of more tonnage, but takes the long view that wooden carriers will have no value after the war. He

is willing to have them built if there is a bona-fide customer ready to buy and operate the craft, but that seems to be as far as he'll go.

### Wood versus Steel

Customers for unbuilt wooden ships are not easy to find, for various reasons. The construction of such vessels is more or less in the nature of an experiment. Nobody knows in advance what a ship would cost, how long it would take to build, what it would cost to operate, what the efficiency of the motive power would be, whether it would be adapted for the carrying of the sort of cargoes for which Britain so sorely needs space.

It has been suggested that wooden vessels could be used in place of steel ships now carrying bauxite ore from South America for the aluminum plant at Arvida, thereby releasing seventeen big cargo carriers for Atlantic service. Sugar, fruit, manganese ore, and many other commodities now brought along the Atlantic coastline in steel ships could as easily be carried in wooden craft, in the opinion of seafaring men.

Gilbert D. Jukes, representing Vancouver shipbuilders, and Arthur Mercer, of the New Westminster Star Shipyards, spent four weeks in Ottawa trying to interest Federal authorities in wooden cargo ships. Some members of the Canada Shipping Board showed keen interest in their plans, their arguments were listened to with sympathetic attention, they were assured their suggestions would be given careful consideration, but they came home with nothing more than a pious hope that a program such as they advocated might perhaps be undertaken at some future date.

Incidentally, wooden ships are being built at Bellingham, just across the international line, with timbers imported from British Columbia.

### A Mayor's Qualifications

One of the most famous pieces of property in Vancouver has reverted to the city for unpaid taxes. This is Lot 191, in Hastings Townsite, with which L. D. Taylor used to qualify as a property owner whenever he ran for mayor over a period of twenty years. Most of the time he was merely the technical owner, though he did acquire actual ownership in 1926.

Taxes in default and accumulated charges amount to \$258.14. Mr. Taylor, now 85, in poor health and reduced financial circumstances, has no further use for the property, which has an estimated value of \$500, plus a \$250 garage which was built to comply with legal requirements.

Although L. D. Taylor once owned the Vancouver Daily World, he never was a moneyed man. The lot, loaned to him as a qualifying requisite by his New Westminster agent, a logger who had bought the agency under the mistaken impression that he would speedily get rich selling newspapers, figured in sensational litigation years later when Hanson charged he had been unfairly treated by his ex-employer. The case was settled out of court in the nick of time to allow "L. D." to use the property once more for its annual purpose.

Mr. Taylor was mayor of Vancouver for eleven years. He was a good boom-time mayor. Up to quite recently he hoped that the ratepayers would call him back to the City Hall, but on his last campaigns he got only a handful of votes. Now, at 85, he says he's through.

The war has made possible another new industry for British Columbia. Sugar beet seed, hitherto imported from Europe, is now being grown successfully on a commercial scale in the Fraser Valley. This season 36 tons have been shipped to Alberta, 40 tons to Ontario, and 35 tons to Great Britain. It is expected that at least twice this quantity will be sent out in 1942.

It is anticipated that the entire sugar beet industry of Southern Alberta will be dependent on the Fraser Valley for seed in a few years. At present considerable quantities are imported from Oregon, but as the quality of the B.C. product is fully equal to the American seed, the local supply will be used in preference.

From 1500 to 2000 pounds of seed are usually harvested from an acre, but it takes two years for the seed to grow. For this reason, the Alberta growers do not find it economical to grow their own seed, though they have a small acreage reserved for this purpose as insurance against the failure of outside supplies.

### The O'Malley Sweepstakes

The Dominion Racing Association Sweepstakes are not functioning in Vancouver just now. Patrons who have been buying tickets every month for the past ten years can't understand why it happened, but the authorities have finally cracked down on this notorious racket. The operator, Desmond O'Malley, has drawn the maximum penalty of one year at hard labor, a \$2000 fine, and an additional six months in jail in default of payment of the fine.

The \$2000 didn't worry Mr. O'Malley. It is estimated that he has collected about a quarter of a million dollars since 1931. A check of his books for 1941 showed that he had already taken in \$35,000 when the police made their unexpected call.

Not all of this \$35,000 was profit, of course. Some was paid out in commission to agents. Some went in overhead expenses. The postage bill was high. No less than \$634 was turned over to sweepstake winners. Almost two per cent of the "take."

Records seized showed that \$4456 had been collected for the November sweepstake, which was to have been

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MAY RICHSTONE

drawn two days later. Patrons wouldn't have made much out of this. All the winning tickets were still in the possession of Desmond O'Malley, who evidently subscribed wholeheartedly to the late Texas gambler's famous dicta:

"Never give a sucker a break."  
O'Malley had once before been convicted of conducting a lottery. He had been fined \$500, or about four days' takings.

### Rotary and the R.C.A.F.

Eighty ambitious boys who had to leave High School before matriculation and who would like to join the Royal Canadian Air Force will be able to realize their ambition, thanks to the Vancouver Rotary Club. Arrangements have been made to give these youngsters the necessary qualifications, instructors, uniforms, classrooms, and equipment being provided by the club. The requirements are that the boys must be under 18, not now attending school, and have passed Grade XI with credit.

Studies will include mathematics requisite to air crew duties, basic R.C.A.F. training, theory of flight, engine operation, and signalling. As soon as the boys graduate from the Rotary School there will be special facilities for their enlistment in the flying corps.

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# THE AMERICAN SCENE

## A Slight Delay In Formalizing World Conflict

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

EST some may be disheartened by the fact that the President did not ask for a declaration of war on Germany and Italy, it should be stated that official Washington believes this formality is not an essential of the moment. The United States is to all intents and purposes at war with the entire Axis. Within a matter of days, probably hours, this detail will be formalized.

The Government realizes, as Churchill pointed out, that Berlin is the instigator of the whole nefarious plot against civilization. The White House has exact knowledge of the extent to which Japanese policy during the last month was relayed from Berlin. It knows of the hourly collaboration between the Japanese and the German embassies here in Washington. It knows that Germany is preparing a spectacular move against this country from across the Atlantic.

A declaration of war against Germany and Italy could have been passed in Congress Monday afternoon. But for reasons of political and military strategy, the President chose to ask only a declaration against Japan. These reasons will unfold themselves soon. Just as there were certain advantages in letting Japan show its hand, there will be certain advantages in letting Germany and Italy show their hands.

This slight delay in formalizing the world conflict will not, it is felt, prejudice for a moment the joint efforts of the democratic allies. They are collaborating fully against the Axis powers.

IN PROVOKING war with the United States, Japan took a great gamble the immediate wisdom of which is still obscured by the smoke of the naval battle around the Hawaiian islands. By launching this treacherous attack without warning, the Japanese united every element of the United States and thus removed one of the greatest aids to the Axis—internal dissension within America. But by doing this Japan hoped to gain a far greater advantage—superior naval power in the Pacific.

In other words, Japan preferred a united America with a weakened navy as against a divided America with naval superiority.

Reports are still filtering in from Hawaii. Those given out by the White House are, for obvious strategic reasons, guarded. We know that the American navy suffered serious

ment that the Moscow offensive has been suspended. Still another is the decision of General Rommel in Libya to stand and fight a well-nigh hopeless fight when he had the opportunity to withdraw and reorganize. And the last is the concession in French Africa gained at the last conference between Goering and Petain.

These developments fit into the

pattern of Joseph Goebbels' last announcement that Germany has its "greatest chance" for victory and also "its last." A mighty attempt at the main citadel of the democratic world—Britain—may well be in the offing.

But the Government and the peo-

ple of the United States are fully cognizant of the dread possibilities which loom around the corner of the future.

The whole bloody plot of the gangster nations has been unveiled. Now nothing is impossible. Coastal defenses from Maine to Florida are fully manned by men straining their eyes against the night sky. A par-

tial blackout has already come to Washington. Fighter planes scour the skies over the Capitol. In parts of California schools have been closed for fear of air raids.

This is total war and the Congress is ready to adopt measures to meet it. Full mobilization of America's man power for service anywhere against the common foe is virtually in effect. War-time restrictions will be promulgated within a matter of hours.

The world is in flames and what is burning in America is the spirit of the people to see this thing through to a triumphant end. The miracle of complete unity has come to this land with the speed of the Japanese planes as they roared out of the Pacific horizon.

### ULTIMATUM

YOU can go through my pockets  
You can run my life  
You can have anything  
I've got, dear wife.

All my worldly possessions,  
Even golf clubs, are thine,  
With one grim exception—  
My razor is mine!

MAY RICHSTONE.

damage in Pearl Harbor and adjacent waters. It was in a glum voice, indeed, that Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, read a White House bulletin admitting that naval losses were more serious than was at first believed.

And during a heated debate in the Senate on labor legislation, Senator Tom Connally, a White House intimate, let drop a significant remark. Senator Murray of Montana had stated that he "didn't expect" trouble in labor ranks. Connally retorted that "the navy in Pearl Harbor also didn't expect trouble."

Admittedly, the American navy was hard hit by the sudden Japanese attack. Exactly how hard may not be made public for some time. Until that time the immediate wisdom of the Japanese attack will remain obscure.

THE nature of Germany's thrust against the United States is occupying the attention of students of strategy in the Capital. There are many signs which point to a twin attack on the British islands and the west coast of Africa. One of these signs is the sudden Japanese attack in the Pacific which serves to divert American attention and momentary American aid. Another is the scaling down of activity on the Russian front, climaxed by today's announce-

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# THE CHRISTMAS BOOKSHELF

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## Christmas Books For The Young in Heart

BY AMYAS PILGARLIC

We have persuaded the eminent savant, Dr. Amyas Pilgarlic (a D. Litt. both of Padua and Leyden) to review our children's books once again this year. The good Doctor wishes us to correct an error which crept into our note about him last year; he was not born in 1842, but in 1848. "I may be a fool, but I'm not an old fool" laughed the Doctor, slapping his shrivelled shank. Editor.

FOR VERY small children who like pictures better than stories the best book of this year's lot is *Yelly*, which is the story of a small and timid duck by Mary Lee Jahn, a gifted young lady whose *Deedo and Fauny* caused a sensation last year; Oxford sell this one at \$2.50 and it is well worth it. More conventional is Helen Hoke's *Major and the Kitten*, also sold by Oxford at \$2.35; it is about a St. Bernard and a kitten who are rivals and friends. If your child has a sense of humor, nourish the tender plant with Maurice O'Brien's *Rory O'Mory*, a delightful story about an Irish fox who turned the tables by chasing an English gentleman; this excellent tale may be had from Longmans Green for \$2.00 and it is one of the children's books of this year. A pleasing, old-fashioned tale of New England Christmas is Tash Tudor's *Snow Before Christmas* which Oxford sell at \$1.25; it is filled with delicately beautiful water color illustrations. For discriminating folk. The devout will wish their young to have *A Child's Book Of Prayers* and Macmillans will let them have it for \$2.00; the prayers are well chosen but the illustrations, though elaborate, are a bit weak and may set sturdy children against Heaven for life. All children will like *The Life of Donald Duck* which is very well written; Macmillans sell it at \$1.50.

For the instruction of children in the amenities of civilized life nothing could be better than Munro Leaf's *Fun Book*, which contains excellent advice about manners, grammar and safety; Frederick A. Stokes has it at \$2.00, and it is highly recommended. Longmans Green have a useful book of *Finger Plays and Action Rhymes* at \$2.50, for very young children, illustrated with photographs. Also instructive is *Pogo's House* by Jo and Ernest Norling which tells all that the young should know about lumber, from forest primeval to doghouse; Oxford sell it at \$1.25. *Baby Animals* by Margaret Brown is prettily illustrated and instructs the child about farmyard beasts; Macmillan, 75c. *Favorite Nursery Songs* will only satisfy the unmusical, as it is commonplace; same publisher, same price.

Your child will learn social consciousness from *A Tree for Peter* by Kate Seredy which Macmillans have at \$2.75; it is unusually thoughtful for a modern child's book, as it deals with poverty quite realistically. *Little Arab Ali* is more fanciful; in it

the Hoffman sisters tell about a small Arab boy who became a hero and was given a camel for keeps. A handsome and gently instructive book about animals is Oxford's *Bushy Tail* by Alice Gall; it is about a chipmunk, but many other forest animals are in it too; the price is \$2.35. *Macgregor*, which Longmans Green have at \$2.00, is a charming story about a Scotch dog who became a hero to three kittens; this is unusually amusing. *Bounce* is the story of a kitten, and little children will enjoy it repeatedly; John C. Winston has it at \$1.25. *Whisk* is another pleasing Oxford book about a chipmunk, living indoors this time, and it costs \$1.25. A small animal book which you may like is *Shannon* by Elizabeth Morrow, which Macmillans have for .55; it is a good story about an Irish terrier.

A good historical book for small children is *The Tinsmith Man of New Amsterdam* by Erick Berry, which John C. Winston has at \$1.75; it tells of an amusing tinsmith, a cook and the great predecessor of Mayor La Guardia, Peter Stuyvesant. *Ameliane Goes Touring* is a new book in the familiar series which Oxford sells at .90c with 32 charming pictures by Susan Beatrice Pearce. The familiar and excellent stories by Thornton W. Burgess are now produced in a larger and handsomer form by McClelland & Stewart at \$1.10 for each volume. The CBC has republished some of its *Just Mary* children's broadcasts and W. J. Gage sells the book at \$1. a copy.

### Ages 6 to 9 Years

There are several outstanding books in this group and we particularly recommend three which are sold by the Oxford Press, which seems to have the best selection of children's books of any of the publishers this year: they are *Beowulf* and *The Story of Peer Gynt*, both by E. V. Sandys and both costing \$2.35, and *Stories of King Arthur* by Waldo Cutler at the same price. These books are beautiful and they tell stories that every intelligent child should know. The *Peer Gynt* book also includes transcriptions of Grieg's music for the play, and the *Beowulf* is a fine introduction to a great story. Carter's *King Arthur* is well adapted from *Malory* and has a dignity too often lacking in children's books. These are the books of the season, in my opinion and discerning parents will see that they reach the right children.

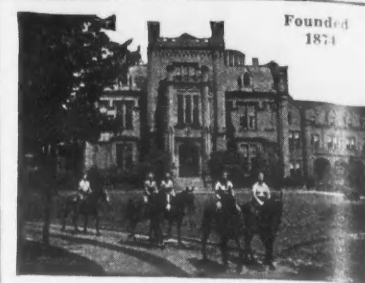
Good also is *Down Ryton Water* by E. R. Gaggin, which Macmillans sell at \$2.75; it tells of early Dutch settlers in America and it is a well written, well planned book for a child with a sense of history. Also in the colonial vein is *Nathaniel's Witch* by Katharine Gibson, a handsome book and an excellent story of a little boy who met a pretty witch (no, not the kind you mean) in the year 1785. Longmans Green have it at \$2.50. Munro Leaf and Robert Lawson present us with another of their charming and humorous fantasies, called *Simpson and Sampson*, the tale of medieval twins whom no one could tell apart; not *Ferdinand*, but very good, and Macmillans will let you have it for \$2.00.

Among picture books for this age group Macmillans' *Jory's Cove* by Clare Bice is worth its \$2.25; it is about a boy's life in a Nova Scotia fishing village and is beautifully illustrated. Wanda Gag's admirers may have her *Nothing At All* from Longmans Green for \$2.00; it is about a little orphan dog who Was Not There, but who finally becomes visible; has great charm, like all this artist's work. Ruth Sawyer has an excellent story in *The Least One*, which is about a Mexican boy and his burro and is pleasantly miraculous; Macmillans do it at \$2.75. A charming novelty for children and

parents who are not afraid of the devil is *The Ferryman* which tells how a poor Irish peasant outwitted Old Nick; it is a Longmans Green book and is well worth \$2.00. *Little Town* by Berta and Elmer Hader is just that—a sort of *Main Street* for children; it describes life in a typical American town from dawn to dusk; Macmillans sell it and it is dear at \$2.25.

Edna Kaula has written interestingly of her childhood in *Growing Up In New Zealand* and young readers will like the book, which Longmans Green sell at \$2.00. Young horse enthusiasts will be pleased with *High Courage* by C. W. Anderson, a Macmillan book at \$2.00. Again, children with a sense of fun will be delighted by Robert Lawson's *I Discover Columbus*, a clever tale in which Aurelio, a contentious old par-

(Continued on Page 35)



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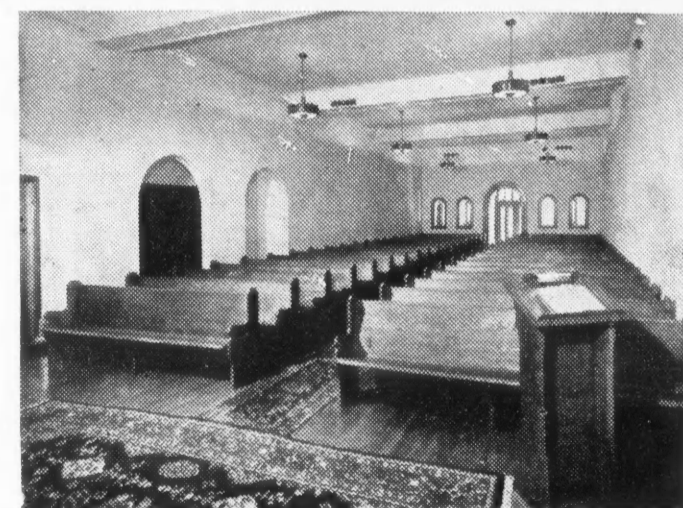


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# THE CHRISTMAS BOOKSHELF

## Good Sense About Modern Art

THE STORY OF MODERN ART, by  
Sheldon Cheney. Macmillan. \$6.50.

MR. SHELDON CHENEY is a hard-working and conscientious popularizer. He has written several valuable books on art for laymen, and has made one not entirely successful adventure into the history of the theatre. He is a better writer, a more careful scholar, and a better-informed man than Mr. Van Loon and his popular works are of a decidedly superior order. He is sensible in addressing his books on art to laymen. Artists, as a group, do not need or care for books on art; they do not want to read about painting or sculpture; they do it and their only use for books on those subjects is to confute them loudly and bitterly. But laymen are grateful for books about art.

They are especially grateful for books about modern art, which is a puzzle to all but the elect. Mr. Cheney provides a detailed solution of the puzzle, and it appears to be a perfectly credible and plausible one. No reviewer who was not an artist

would dare to say that it was a true solution. It is hard to forget Mr. Cheney's book on the theatre which contained a vast amount of information combined with, here and there, appalling failures in understanding.

The author traces the modern trend in art from the revolutionary forces which appeared in so many forms during the last decade of the eighteenth century. In tracing their progress he deals with the work of many men whom we are not accustomed to think of as innovators at all, and this is one of the many valuable qualities of his book. If you are looking for a well-reasoned and coherent introduction to modern art, this is obviously the book for you; the author is genuinely anxious to be helpful, and so, whether he pleases the highest judges or not, he is worth a dozen of those writers on art who seem anxious only to rebuff and humiliate their readers.

There are 373 illustrations in this book, all in half-tone. It was a wise choice to use many black-and-white pictures rather than a few color plates, for the scheme allows the

reader to study the composition of the work of many painters, and even when color is essential to the composition something can be learned. The volume is a handsome one and, if you are an amateur of art, just the thing to give yourself for Christmas.

## New World of Words

LANGUAGE IN ACTION, by S. I. Hayakawa. McCleod. \$2.75.

THE subtitle of Professor Hayakawa's book is 'A Guide To Accurate Thinking,' and it is an introduction to the new science of semantics. The book is written with clarity and great literary skill; it has none of the acerbities and barbarities of a textbook and yet it manages to convey a remarkable amount of theory, example and information in a reasonable compass. It is a distinguished achievement, for it says much that needs saying in a readily understandable manner.

Semantics is the science of words, and it calls itself the newest of the sciences. Actually there is nothing in semantics which philosophers have not known for thousands of years, but the time has come when that knowledge must cease to be the possession of a few and must become common knowledge of the many. Never at any previous period of human history have words forced themselves upon mankind so remorselessly as they do now; radio, speeches, newspapers and books pour in a deluge upon a public which is, in the strict sense of the word, illiterate. This public must be equipped to defend itself against the flood; it must learn to see the wood despite the trees, and to spot niggers in woodpiles without conscious effort. And so, from the sea of words, the lovely goddess Semantica arises, naked as Truth and

bearing in her hand a scourge for all writers and speakers of persuasive hokum.

Professor Hayakawa is a Japanese-Canadian, now assistant professor of English at the Illinois Institute of Technology. With dexterity and subtle humor he introduces us to the new science, pointing out that men rarely know what they mean, and that they mean what they say even more rarely. There is nothing about semantics which a reasonably intelligent person cannot master in a short time, and there is every reason why every reasonably intelligent person should master this new science at once. The wordy flood is rising higher and higher about us every day and if we do not make a study of semantics we shall shortly have to take to the rafts. I strongly advise you to get this book and read it at once.

## Gallimaufry

TWO BOOKS have been published which treat entirely of the Christmas season and which are therefore especially suitable for giving at this time. The larger and more complete one is *The Home Book of Christmas* (Dodd Mead. \$3.25) which has been compiled by May Lamber-ton Becker; it contains an excellent selection of Christmas stories and references from ancient and modern authors, and a very useful group of Christmas recipes. The other is *The Long Christmas* (Macmillan. \$3.00), a group of thirteen charming short stories (one for each day from Christmas to Epiphany) by Ruth Sawyer, handsomely decorated by Valenti Angelo. Either of these books will make a pleasing gift.

ALSO recommended as solutions to the gift problem are the Double-day Doran Christmas books, charming small volumes each containing one story and costing 75c each. The titles are: *A Day Of Pleasant Bread* by David Grayson, *The Shepherd Who Missed The Manger* by Rufus M. Jones, *No Room At The Inn* by Edna Ferber, *The Christmas Carp* by Vicki Baum, *The Joyous Miracle* by Frank Norris, and *Christmas In Maine* by Robert Tristram Coffin.

AS LIGHT verse we recommend highly *Husbands Are Difficult* by Phyllis McGinley, (Collins. \$1.75) which is a collection of the best of her excellent verses on domestic themes. Students of politics will be delighted with *Sagittarius Rhyming* (Jonathan Cape. \$1.65) which is the collected political satires of the brilliant Sagittarius of the *New Statesman and Nation*; it forms an admirable diary of the crisis years.

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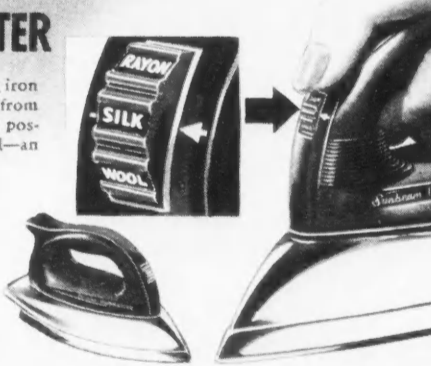


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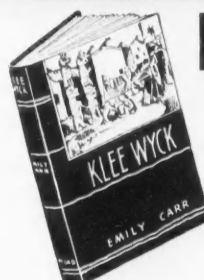
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Dr. E. J. Pratt, easily the first among living Canadian poets, has added greatly to his reputation by the publication of a recent poem, called "Dunkirk". He will autograph copies of this work in the Book Room of Simpson's between 8 and 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, December thirteenth.

# THE CHRISTMAS BOOKSHELF

## Five Notable Novels

HERE are five novels which, if this were not a rush season for reviewers as well as for everyone else, would be reviewed separately and at length. As it is, they must be dealt with in a single article. Our readers are assured, however, that these novels are all of unusual merit, and are highly recommended.

THE first and, in our opinion, the best, comes from England and is the work of St. John Ervine, the well known author and dramatic critic. *Sophia* (Macmillan, \$2.75) relates the posthumous adventures of a woman who died of cancer; she had lived a frustrated, drab life as the wife of a slovenly, stupid clergyman, and it was not until after death that she had the time or the energy to do some straight thinking about herself and about life. This book is brilliantly written, and full of the provocative argument of which the author is a master. This is a book for every intelligent person, and particularly for those whose doctrinal joints have become a little stiff.

ROBERT GREENWOOD presents us with a long, full, admirably detailed novel of Britain at war called *Mr. Bunting* (Dent, \$3.00). It is frankly sentimental, but its sentimentality is of the kind which accompanies much truth and wisdom. Mr. Bunting is a typical lower middle class Englishman faced with war, and the truth of the author's character drawing is attested by the triumph of the common people of Britain in the autumn of 1940. This book combines humor and pathos most effectively, and it should enjoy a wide success.

THIS year has brought some excellent fiction about Australia and the latest addition to it is *Botany Bay* (McClelland & Stewart, \$3.00) by Nordhoff and Hall, the authors of the 'Bounty' trilogy. Told in the first person by a convict who was sent to Australia for highway robbery this tale is in the best tradition of historical fiction; the background of fact is admirable but unobtrusive, and the

'period detail' is skilfully handled also; the plot is strong and not too complex, and the whole work has an air of veracity which is most unusual and engaging. Do not neglect to read it.

A NOVEL about the mid-Victorian era is an oddity at present; Dorothy Hewlett has produced a very good one in *Shocking Bad Hat* (McClelland & Stewart, \$3.00) which is a combination of mystery and detective story, with London's early police force of 'Peelers' playing a prominent part in it. Much of the fun lies in the detailed description of the speech and manners of the time, and the author has managed this well, though not quite perfectly. Here is a book for discriminating readers; it has a nostalgic quality which asks for quiet, leisureed and careful perusal. It has the complete Victorian outfit of dashing hero, winsome governess, wronged father and debaucher of youth, and the author makes them all quite credible.

JOHN ERSKINE is known chiefly as a lecturer and a writer of satirical historical novels. He has deserted his usual manner to produce *Mrs. Doratt* (Frederick A. Stokes, \$3.00) which is a detailed psychological study of a woman of a type which is not as rare as is generally thought. There will be few people who can read *Mrs. Doratt* without being reminded of someone they know. As the pleasure of reading the story lies in discovering Mrs. Doratt's secrets of character, it would be indiscreet to publish them here. It is enough to say that the novel is an unusually good one, and that if you have liked the author's previous work you will be delighted with this.

and its full meaning grasped. Mrs. Anderson has so completely entered into the consciousness of her twelve years old heroine Lucinda that the pattern of events in the little Southern town of Macklin is always perceived through the glass of the peculiar selectivity of an artistic child. But both the people and Lucinda's relation to them, her teacher, her parents and the artist who shows her how to paint, and the impression made upon her by the old decaying house that is a monument to the earlier greatness of the town, are all truly drawn, and, in their elusive way, satisfying. An original book, certainly not to everybody's taste, but rewarding to the questing few.

AND, last on this week's list, Louis Bromfield's latest novel, *Wild is the River*, (Mussion, \$2.75). To me Mr. Bromfield has always been a curiously unsatisfactory writer. His narrative style is so compelling that he cannot fail to be readable. But certain passages in his earlier books have suggested that he could be something more. But here in this historical romance of New Orleans during the Reconstruction, he seems to have become almost completely sterile. There is no fresh vision, only a great sickness, in his present writing. The old ingredients of lust and degradation and True Love are stirred up again, and there is much froth but no substance. So many good novels have been devoted to this period in recent times that fresh observation and imagination have become imperative if attention is sought from the surfeited reader. Only an occasional touch, as in the grotesque scene between the hero "of wild beauty" and the wretched wife of General Wicks, shows that Mr. Bromfield has not yet entirely lost these.

Incidentally what is "small, rather neat, orthography"? Luv, instead of love, perhaps? Or could he mean calligraphy?

## Gallimaufry

THEATRE lovers will not wish to be without *The Best Plays of 1940-41* (Dodd, Mead, \$3.50) which Burns Mantle has edited this year as usual; this volume is an invaluable guide to the American stage for the period specified in the title.

Boys interested in aviation will be glad to get either *Aviation from Shop to Sky* by John J. Floherty which Longmans Green sell at \$2.50 or *Sky High* which the same firm offer for \$1.35; the latter is a more elementary book. Bloodthirsty children will like *War in The Air* by John B. Walker which Macmillans publish at \$1.50; it is a first-rate exposition of the technique of air fighting, with plenty of diagrams and pictures.

Finally Macmillans offer *American Water Birds*, a beautiful book by Maitland Edey, at \$1.50 for young ornithologists.

## Five American Christmas Novels

BY STEWART C. EASTON

MISS ELIZABETH MARION in *Ellen Spring* (Oxford \$3.00) has undertaken a supremely difficult task. Her heroine is a young and sensitive woman who has been warped by hatred for her miserly parents and the husband whom they forced upon her. She has been freed by the death of the parents and the financial independence it has given her, and at the beginning of the book she has just settled down in an old farmhouse in the country with her ten years old son Rufe. The whole novel is the story of the impact of her new neighbors and her surroundings, upon her wounded spirit, and the healing that they bring. Superb writing and a true feeling for the country and the people are necessary for success with such a theme. Everything has to be described with a heightened imaginative consciousness. The characterization also must be not only controlled, but the overtones must be realized equally. It cannot be said that Miss Marion has entirely succeeded, though her attempt is a noble one. The writing is almost adequate, which is high praise. But unfortunately her real gift is for portraying the unpleasant people. Maurice, the husband, is a masterpiece of malice, but Jamie, the neighbor who comes to love her, is a failure where a success was most necessary, and Ellen herself, who is seen too much from the inside, only rarely holds our sympathy. But the book is a notable one, and I have no doubt the author is one to be watched. Already she has a great deal; with more experience and an enlarging of her field of observation, she will go far indeed.

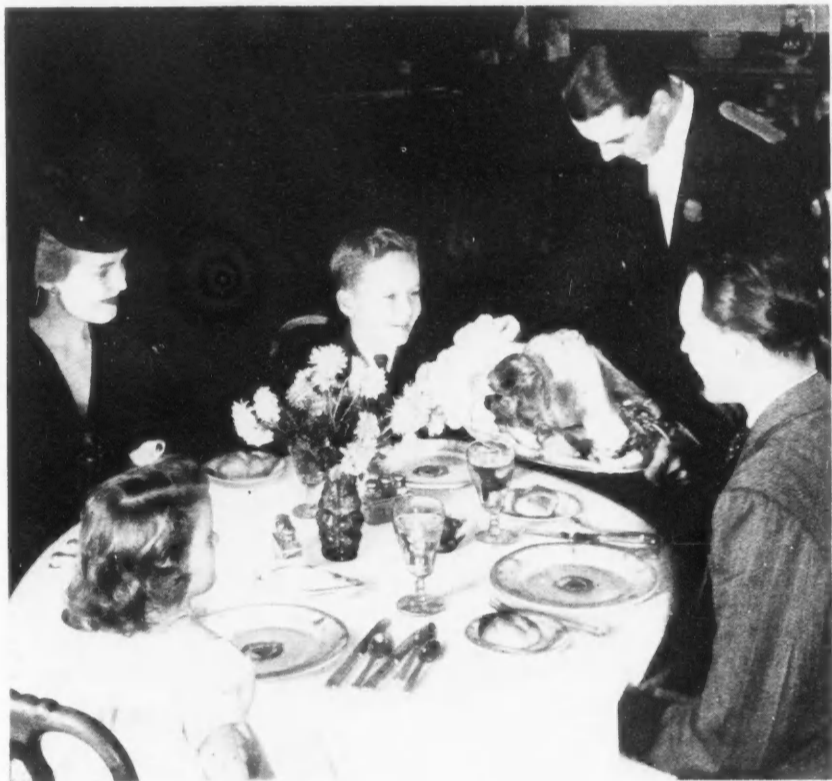
MR. H. C. LEWIS'S new novel, *Season's Greetings*, (Longmans, Green, \$3.00) is a brilliantly intelligent panoramic picture of New York, that strange experimental centre for the rootless, so utterly unlike any other city in the world that it has captured the imagination of many

dissimilar writers, good, indifferent and pompous alike. Undoubtedly Mr. Lewis is in the first category, with a style and perception reminiscent of Thomas Wolfe. He has taken the familiar device of tracing the lives of a number of persons only related to each other by their environment and similar only in their reactions to it, and breathed new life and a grim humor into it. Odd macabre incidents, without connection with the stories of the main characters, serve to draw attention back to the great city, lest the individual people absorb too much of it. Altogether a gripping and satisfying novel, with, praise be, not a single miracle of goodness or conversion to mar its dry veracity.

WINDSWEPT, by Mary Ellen Chase, (Macmillans, \$3.00) is a family chronicle in the very best tradition, which gains distinction from the beautiful writing we have learned to expect from this author. The book itself, however, is very uneven. In the first half, in which the house "Windswept" is built and Jan, the Czech immigrant, makes his home there with the boy John Marston, the story is alive with color and the rockbound coast of Maine rises splendidly before our eyes. But later, when we are only given the subsequent history of members of the family, and "Windswept" becomes a fictional necessity to give cohesion to the narrative, the interest slackens, though the writing continues as perfectly controlled and modulated as ever. I do not believe that "Windswept" will be accounted as one of the writer's best, but this is only because of the high standard Miss Chase has set herself in the past.

THE DAYS GROW COLD, by Barbara Tunnell Anderson, (Macmillans, \$2.75) is an unusual book which requires the greatest sensitivity and awareness in the reader if the slender thread of the story is to be followed

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# THE CHRISTMAS BOOKSHELF

## William Henry Welch, Physician's Hero

WILLIAM HENRY WELCH AND THE HEROIC AGE OF AMERICAN MEDICINE, by Simon Flexner and James Thomas Flexner, Macmillans \$4.

DOCTORS are not prone to make heroes of men of their own calling; though no other profession is more generous by and large, in honoring real and permanent contributions to progress by members of their own brotherhood. Nearly all the present generation of physicians in America look upon the late William Henry Welch, M.D. of Baltimore as a hero, because of what he did to revolutionize medical science on this continent. The task he set himself as a man under 30 was to force on his own profession recognition of pathological research as the basis of the art of healing; and it

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

must not be forgotten that pathology to-day embraces a host of other sciences almost unknown to practitioners of sixty years ago—bacteriology and bio-chemistry, for instance.

Dr. Simon Flexner, the senior author of this book, was for 30 years Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Welch's pupil. That Institute which has conferred incalculable benefits on mankind was inspired by the writings of Osler, and the organizing zeal of Welch, its first President. Dr. Flexner has the assistance of his son, James Thomas, not a doctor but a literary man. Chapter by chapter the tale constitutes a mighty epic. For most of his adult life Dr. Welch guided the destinies of Johns Hopkins Medical School, once the most

advanced institution of its kind in America. But his life's work involved many other responsibilities; and it is interesting to note the name of another Canadian in addition to Osler who was a pillar of strength to him, — Dr. Lewell Barker. Few scientists were recognized by more universities and learned societies and the University of Toronto was one of the earliest (1904).

Great and famous though he was, and the intellectual father of other great men, Dr. Welch was a man of simple personality, known to his students as "Popsy"; an ardent baseball fan, an inveterate rider on roller-coasters in amusement parks, and a fearless swimmer even in advanced years; a sociable being who was, however, always reticent about his own thoughts and projects.

## Children's Books --- Concluded

(Continued from Page 32)

not who sailed with the Admiral on his great voyage, debunks his master; McClelland & Stewart sell this at \$2.00.

A more serious book is *The Children's Garden* by Helen Hill and Violet Maxwell, which tells, without horror but with deep understanding, how war came to the children of France; a Macmillan book at \$2.00.

A Spain untouched by war is the scene of *Juan* by Isabel de Palencia, a pleasant tale about a fisher lad; Longmans Green have it at \$2.25. Greece, also at peace, is the background of *The Spear of Ulysses* by Alison Alessios, a good adventure story for boys, also a Longmans Green book costing \$2.25. And for dog enthusiasts James Street has written *The Biscuit Eater*, telling of the training of a hunting dog; Longmans Green have it at \$2.50.

Children in this group may also enjoy a little book of verses by Rachel Field called *Christmas Time*; it is the right size for a stocking, Macmillans publish it, and it costs 55c.

### Ages 9 to 12 Years

The books which we have in this group consist largely of adventure books for boys. We recommend strongly John Buchan's *Lake of Gold*, an admirable book for young Canadians, founded upon our own history; Mussons sell it at \$2.00. Another of high quality is *Whampoa* which tells of China a century ago; it is an Oxford book and costs \$2.35. Exciting, but not so well written, is *The Citadel of a Hundred Stairways* by Alida Malkus; it is a tale of hidden Aztec gold, and John C. Winston sells it at \$2.25. The conquest of Canada is well treated in *Flags Over Quebec* by Virginia Watson, a Longmans Green book costing \$2.50. All boys love pirates, and in *Pirates Ahoy!* they will find much useful pirate lore by Charles B. Driscoll who knows all about it; this Oxford book costs \$4.25 and is worth it to young pirates. In the same mood is *Hero of Darien* by Maxine Shore and M. Oblinger which Longmans Green sell at \$2.50; it is a romanticized version of the adventures of Balboa, and very good. *Meetinghouse Bay* by Henry W. Patterson and *Twenty Adventure Stories* are published respectively by Longmans Green at \$2.50 and Macmillans at \$1.50 and both will please adventurous boys.

Animal lovers will like *The White Panther* by Theodore J. Waldeck which Macmillans publish at \$2.75; it is an unusually understanding study of a wild beast. *Sugar Shanty* is a Nelson book at \$2.50, and its hero is a dog named Littlejohn; it is full of adventure and is well told. Macmillans publish *The One Eyed Trapper* at \$1.65, an excellent book with a Canadian setting.

Girls will like *The Golden Skylark*, a collection of charming historical romances by Elizabeth Goudge, which Nelsons publish at \$2.50. *Carol Goes Backstage* is a compound of Young Love, grease paint and ambition which romantic girls should enjoy; McClelland & Stewart publish it at \$2.35. Girls will also like a charming period piece by Elizabeth Coatsworth called *You Shall Have A Carriage*, a tale of a boy's struggle to rebuild his family's fortunes, which Macmillans publish at \$2.25.

Musical boys and girls will be de-

lighted with *Unfinished Symphony*, an excellent life of Schubert by Madeleine Goss which Oxford publish at \$3.00. This is a beautiful and genuinely useful book.

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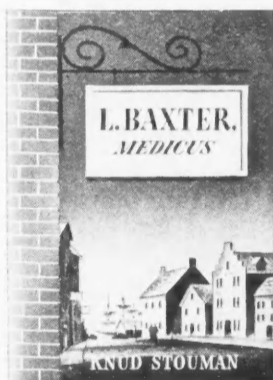
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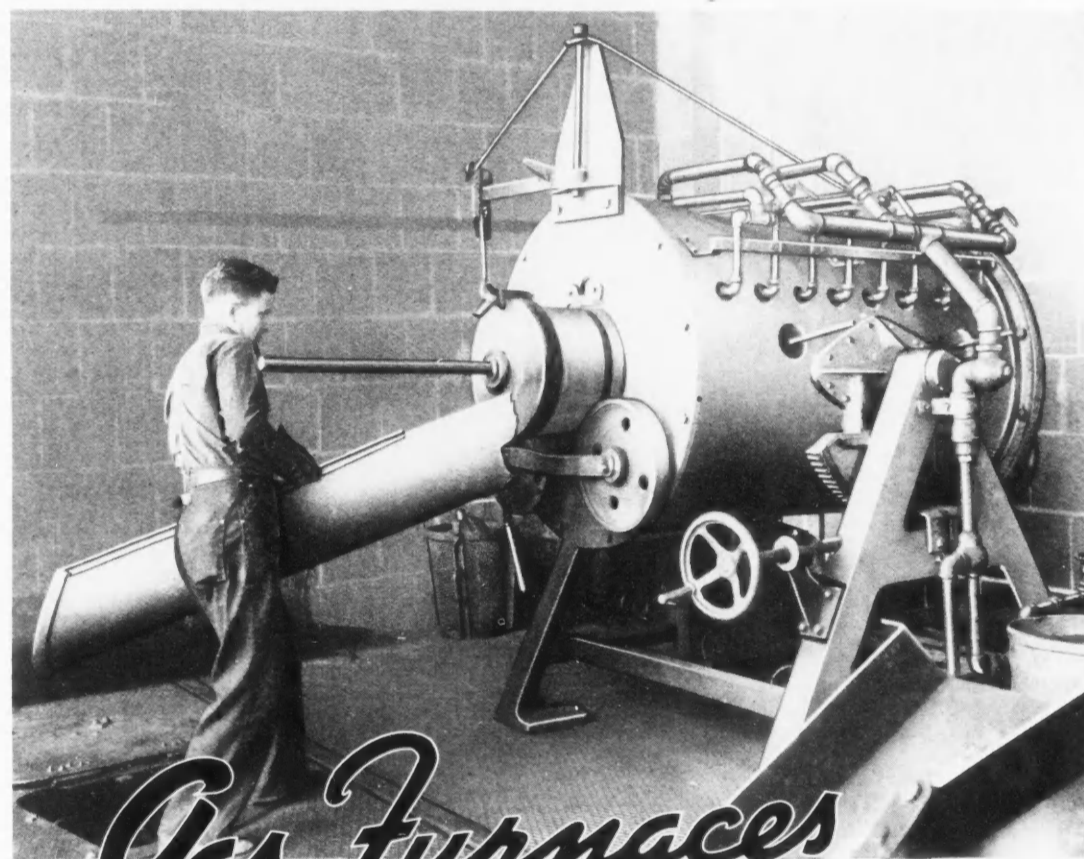
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# "Visites Interprovinciales" Bridges The Gap

BY PARKYN IAN MURRAY

SOMEONE has said that Canada already has national unity, that what she now needs most is national understanding. But possibly this applies more directly to Ontario and Quebec than to any other combination of provinces. In any event, there is a noticeable movement, accentuated by the need for an all-out war effort, to bring these two particular provinces closer together.

Among the most recent and most

thriving growths in this direction is "Visites Interprovinciales." At first the hobby of a Toronto schoolteacher and now a full-fledged private society, its purpose is to develop more congenial relations between the two great races of Canada. This it is doing in no small way by arranging visits between the children of French-speaking and English-speaking families.

The results of even a short visit

under the auspices of "Visites" are often enough to convince the most sceptical that the seemingly insurmountable differences of language and religion are not after all so great. After an awkward first day or two the exchange of thoughts, customs and culture is amazingly rapid. Family friendships are established and one more link is forged in a chain of better understanding.

Perhaps it is significant that James H. Biggar, founder and chief liaison officer of this unusual clearing house for interprovincial good-will and culture, is senior history master at Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Mr. Biggar started the movement after studying Quebec himself. One of the first problems he had to overcome, incidentally, was a certain difficulty in writing letters in French. But his sincerity soon interested such ardent workers as Emile Vaillancourt, Professor George W. Brown, Mrs. W. L. Grant, Abbe Arthur Maheux and Dr. Edouard Morin. The society is today supported by some 70 persons and this year enjoyed a grant of \$500 from the Quebec government. It has no religious, political, official or commercial affiliations and makes no charge for its services. It merely puts interested families in touch with each other and supplies confidential information. In exceptional cases it makes small grants to facilitate visits.

IN THE first year of work, 1936, only three visits could be arranged. They have been paying dividends ever since. Contrary to expectations, the outbreak of the war saw a continued demand for such visits. And, naturally, during such a time, their value is greatly increased. Thus, in 1941 committees in various centres arranged a total of 104 visits, 20 by French-speaking and 84 by English-speaking participants. Twenty-nine visits were made by adults and 75 by children of 12 years and up. Of these, 25 exchanged visits at almost negligible cost, 69 paid from \$4 to \$12 per week to the families that put them up and 10 were received without charge. One of the most appreciative parents was Hon. Oscar Drouin, minister of municipal affairs, industry and commerce for Quebec. His daughter spent a holiday on an estate near Toronto.

Having financed the venture himself in its early stages, Mr. Biggar dispenses with frills in his present position as secretary-director. His "office" is a windowed cupboard at the rear of his history classroom. While its primary use is as a store-room for maps and posters, he has nevertheless found sufficient room for his "filing cabinets." These consist of empty chalk boxes, yet contain 1,500 valuable references. As the files expand he conducts friendly raids on neighboring classrooms for more boxes!

Actual visits are the result of months of preparation and for the most part take place during school holidays. Field surveys are made before negotiations are commenced. During a three-week visit to Montreal, Quebec and Chicoutimi, Professor Richard M. Saunders of the University of Toronto addressed various groups, a class at Laval University and spoke over the radio. V. H. K. Lang spent three weeks visiting smaller centres on the south shore of the St. Lawrence as far distant as Ste. Anne des Monts.

The opportunity it provides for studying another language, among the people who speak it, has won many friends for "Visites Interprovinciales." An English-speaking student living with a French-Canadian family soon finds he has half a dozen or more French teachers to himself! What is more, he is absorbed into the very life of that family, going on picnics with them and often to church. And because it is a vital part of their racial character they do everything they can to entertain him.

So, apart from enjoying an exciting holiday in different surroundings, a guest learns intimately how his hosts live, both at work and at play. Ontarians, for instance, have learned that the French-Canadian is unbelievably hospitable. A Sarnia girl found that "the family treated me as one

The war makes a closer understanding between Ontario and Quebec essential

"Visites Interprovinciales" interprets the family life of one to the other, thereby fashioning a new kind of bon entente and making possible a new chapter in Canadian history books of the future.

of themselves, as did the whole village."

Where customs are strange, funny situations are bound to crop up. A Quebec girl visiting Toronto was highly amused upon being asked how she liked Canada. She had been taken for a refugee. The mistake was understandable, however, as several war guests have made the visits.

"What is French?" a Toronto boy asked the Quebec lad who was his host. "Well," said the little French-Canadian, "there's the French we speak, that's good. There's the French the farmers speak, that's bad. And

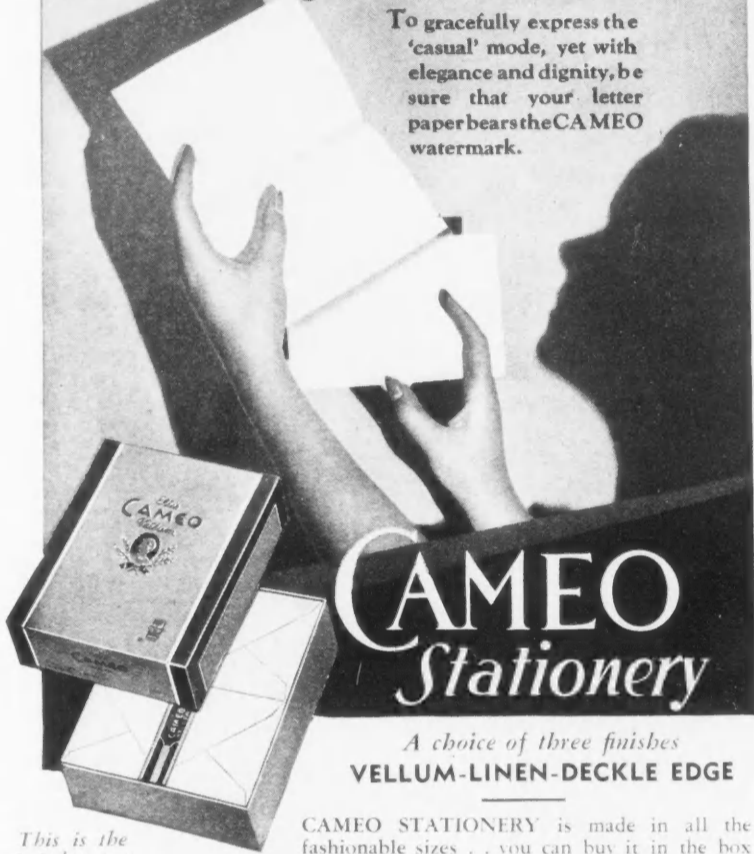
then there's the French that Parisians speak, and that's funny."

There have been complaints, although not very serious ones. One child found the food "different." Another felt there were "too many weeds" on the tennis court.

This, then, is a picture of what "Visites Interprovinciales" is gradually accomplishing. Much of it can be summed up in words of the Ontario boy who said that "for five weeks I lived in what I had once imagined as another country but which was actually our neighboring province!"

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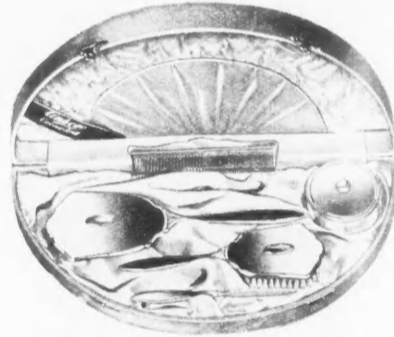
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# THE LONDON LETTER

## Communal Feeding in Wartime Britain

BY P. O'D.

But I don't think the Duke's opposition is going to make any difference. The authorities have stated, with an extra-official curtness, that the railings are scheduled for removal, and that they will be removed just like anyone else's railings when the time comes to do so—which means, as soon as they can get around to them.

The authorities, rather like snubbing this new Duke of Bedford. When he wanted to go over to Ireland the other day, they told him he couldn't—just like that! What really is the good of being a duke at all?

As a matter of fact, several of

the other well-known squares of London are already shorn of their railings. Berkeley Square, for instance, and the amenities haven't suffered in the least. The squares are all the more attractive for it. They have lost that jail-yard atmosphere the railings gave them. They even seem dryer and brighter, though, that, of

course, must be pure imagination. But there is nothing like a high iron fence to give an impression of mouldiness and melancholy.

Needless to say, there has been no wild charging in of the now unrestrained "masses" to pull the flowers up by the roots, trample the lawns into clotted mud, tear the branches off the trees, and generally behave like a herd of wild pigs. Nothing really has changed. A few more people wander quietly about the paths, a few more sit on the occasional seats. Nothing is being damaged, but for the first time in generations the squares are being enjoyed. That is the real change, and it is to be hoped that it will be a permanent one.

ONE of the remarkable social developments that the war has brought to Britain has been that of communal feeding. Canteens of one sort and another seem to spring up almost everywhere. Millions of people are now eating together, who before the war would probably have resented it as an invasion of their personal freedom and privacy—all these people who have lost their own homes, all these others who have been taken off to work in the immense new factories.

It is the declared policy of the Ministry of Food that one full and plentiful hot meal should be provided every day for the working people of the country—not for nothing, it is true, but at a price that should make it an economy as well as a convenience. It means that they will be better fed, and that their families will benefit too, for such meals will not come off their ordinary rations. In the long run it should mean that the national efficiency and vitality will be increased, or at least more effectively preserved.

Now there is talk also of providing a similar midday meal for the school-children of the country—something like another 5,000,000 meals a day! Obviously the Ministry of Food are not easily frightened by the size of the jobs they feel called upon to tackle.

It is a really terrific undertaking, not merely as a matter of finding and distributing all that food, but with regard to the immense amount of staff and equipment that will first have to be provided. In every little school of the country there must be something to cook, something to cook with, and someone to do the cooking.

Naturally this is not an ideal to be fully realized immediately, or even for a good many years to come. But large strides forward are being made under the stress of war-conditions. All these hundreds of thousands of refugee children throughout the

### SOMNAMBULIST

I ALWAYS lose my silly heart to hats whose prices are so steep I think I'll cultivate the art of walking in my husband's sleep!

MAY RICHSTONE.

country, many of whom have to be sent off to school (often miles away) with nothing but a sandwich or two in their pockets.

Something must be done for these, and, if for them, why not for all the other children too, many of whom are no better off? So the Board of Education is co-operating with the Ministry of Food, and the local authorities with each other—well, quite a lot is being accomplished. It is amazing how much can be done, when people really make up their minds that it should be done. And, in this case, people seem to have made up their minds.

### London's Railings

Now that the squares of London are readily and swiftly losing their railings, one gets an opportunity to get an impression of the effect from the point of view of the amenities—that is, of some of the other effects the Nazis will probably be better judges than we, for they are bound to be at the receiving end of the various forms of war-material that the railings are to be turned into. It may be that they won't like it.

Now then does the Duke of Bedford like it, if it comes to that. The Duke owns about a square mile of Bloomsbury, in which there are enough railings to make a dozen or more medium-sized tanks. There are more than three squares there, including squares, among the most attractive in London—Bedford, Bloomsbury, and Russell, though the last is not nearly so pretty as it used to be, all of them surrounded by immense and forbidding iron palisades.

Well, the Duke of Bedford is again taking down his railings, whether it would help the war-effort or not. "It would destroy the amenities of the squares," says 'Is Grace, who is a Socialist, a Pacifist, a Prohibitionist, and the holder of a lot of other queer opinions—none of them inconsistent, it seems, with the holding of some of the largest and most valuable properties in England.

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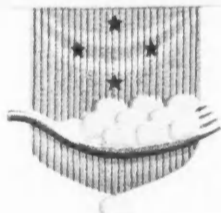
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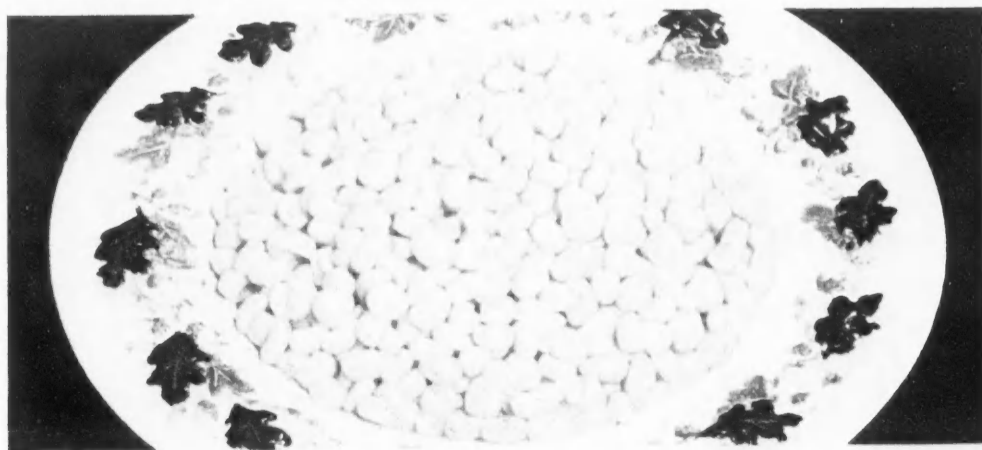


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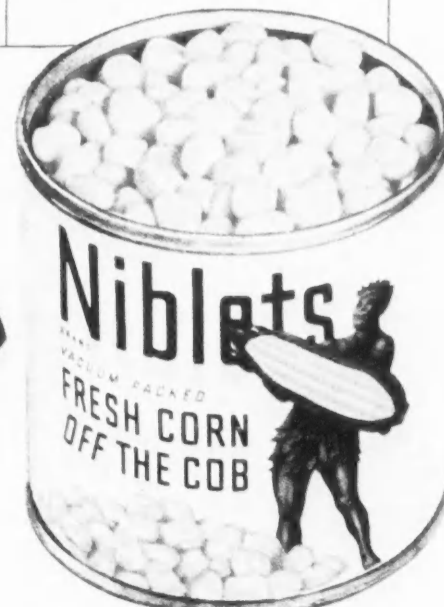


The right way to heat Niblets Brand Corn: Pour contents of can into saucepan with pat of butter. Place over medium heat, stirring several times. When butter is melted, corn will be piping hot. (4 or 5 min.) Season, and serve in a hot dish. Meal idea: Niblets Corn, broiled chopped beef patties, broiled onion slices, tossed salad and dessert.

## NIBLETS WHOLE KERNEL CORN

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THE German controlled press has been raging against the "childishness" of Dutch parents who christen their children Wilhelmina, Juliana or Bernhard. Dutch quislings have replied by naming their babies Adolph, Benito or Anton—sometimes all three. Anton, of course, is the christian name of the chief Dutch quisling, Mussert. Thus a battle is fought in the "Births" columns of the news papers and one can only sympathize with the little Benitos for the teasing they will get at school ten or fifteen years hence. A recent report announced the christening of a Dutch Winston and no doubt before long there will be a Franklin!

Fascists seem particularly sensi-

tive to christian names and the totalitarian countries have issued all sorts of regulations at different times. Early in 1939 registrars in Germany were instructed to institute a censorship of christian names and to refuse "babyish" names like Fifi, Mimi and Dodo. Children destined to grow into big strong soldiers of the Reich must

have strong names like Siegfried and Brunhilde! Biblical names caused difficulties because of their "Jewish" association. The difficulty arose because these names are by far the commonest—it is estimated that fifty per cent of the 400,000,000 men in

Christian countries have names derived from the Bible! Most ingenious of the German Aryans was an Israel who refused to change his name in spite of pressure from his employer and even the Gestapo. He issued a pamphlet proving it was derived from Oesterheil!

General Franco became sensitive

about christian names in Spain and the Ministry of Justice forbade the use of "exotic" names. This decree was aimed at Republicans who hoped to keep alive the spirit of freedom and Liberty by giving their children just those names. Pasionaria was another name that had become popular after the nickname of Dolores Ibarruri, the noted communist leader.

Wars have long had a great influence on christian names. Looking through one of those books explaining the meaning of christian names, I find the author saying "What woman would not be proud to bear the name Balacava." If any parents took her advice, the Balacavas of today have my sympathy. The South African War produced such a spate of freak commemorative names that a music hall ditty was written round them. It began "The baby's name was Kitchener Carrington" and worked right through to "Lyddite Victoria Blobs!"

#### Benghazi Jones

The victory of Trafalgar resulted not only in babies being christened with that name, but also Waterloo. The girl babies got off easily—they were called Nell. Not a few babies born on June 18th, 1815, were inevitably christened Waterloo. A hundred years later their great grand children were being christened Gallipoli, Allenby or Foch. Unless the new generation of parents is much more sensible about names, I fear there are babies growing up today who will have to carry through life christian names such as Dunkirk and Matapan. I hope they have been spared the horrors of Benghazi and Tobruk!

Politics have influenced christian names. The popularity of Gladstone was such that his surname became a not uncommon christian name. A friend of mine was given the Grand Old Man's three names William Ewart Gladstone—to precede his surname. At the time of the Munich crisis admiration of Mr. Chamberlain led a number of parents to christen their children Neville and no doubt, at the present time Winston is having a boom.

#### Names and Personalities

Modern psychologists believe that there is a good deal in a name and that in spite of Shakespeare's assertion Vanessa would not seem as sweet if she was called Viola—a christian name used recently in Louisiana. Dr. W. E. Walton not long ago said that "the name given to a child may be a determining factor in the development of his personality, in the ease with which he acquires friends and, in all probability, in his success or failure in life." It is a point that parents might bear in mind before deciding to celebrate a victory or strike a blow for freedom by christening their children. The valuation of victories and even statesmen is apt to undergo a change in fifteen or twenty years.

It seems a pity that we cannot adopt the custom of some countries and give a baby a temporary christian name, leaving the final choice until the child is old enough to have some say in the matter. As it is, many people do not know that baptismal names need not be the same as those given, perhaps rather hastily, to the registrar or that, with the registrar's consent, a new first name can be given at Confirmation.

Today it is the sound of a christian name rather than its derivation or meaning that appeals. Formerly great importance was attached to meanings. Louis VIII of France whose name meant Lionhearted refused to marry the eldest daughter of the Spanish family who had been wooed on his behalf by ambassadors when he found her name "Pigeon" meant "a magpie." Flavius Valens Roman Emperor in the 4th century put to death every man whose name began with Theo because he had been told he would be succeeded by "a man of God." His precaution was useless and Theodosius I followed him.

The importance of association rather than real meaning in christian names is illustrated by Adolph. I do not suppose an Adolph has been christened in Britain for two years. But the name means "Noble Helper."

# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Christening The War Babies

BY PAUL NORTON

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## The Rise of the Umbrella

BY HARRY O'CONNOR

AS IT IS ONLY natural that, in a war of such dimensions as the present, there should be a shortage of most things, it is not surprising that umbrellas are reported to be getting more difficult to purchase in Great Britain, at any rate, at the old prices. Indeed, if it goes on long enough, it will probably cure that habit of leaving them in the train. Apparently it has already made a difference in that direction, for it is said that the numbers left in public vehicles have already decreased. London shops are allowed only a proportion of their normal materials, and accumulated stocks are rapidly diminishing.

Maybe, after this war, we shall discover that we have lost the habit of using many things which were previously regarded as necessities, but it is doubtful if the umbrella will ever be one of them. The vagaries of the English climate will have a direction in that. Actually it was the

vagary of the climate which really established it in Britain. For years it was gazed until the great majority began to realize that the man who got wet was a greater fool than the man who dared to carry one.

Everyone knows that Jonas Hanway is given the credit of being the first man to dare public opinion in London on the matter. Just what a strength of mind it took in those days to be seen on the streets with one may be gauged from the fact that Hanway was a speaker, writer, traveller, philanthropist, and many other things as well, all of which

may have been completely forgotten had he not dared to flaunt an umbrella abroad. It appears to have taken a persistent thirty years, during which he endured the jeers of the populace and the sarcasms of his friends, before he saw his own practice generally adopted. At first the hackney coachman thought it merely funny, but as the idea spread, they realized that a wet day was losing much of its monetary advantages because of the introduction of the umbrella. The fact was as likely to be impressed upon the intrepid believer in the new cult with the assistance of a rotten orange as not. For long it was regarded as a very effeminate article, a regard which was not lessened by the fact that it became part of the eighteenth century Macaronies. Very few useful articles have been ridiculed and vilified to such a degree, but the British climate won in the end.

### Carried Upside Down

It was about 1750 when Hanway first carried his umbrella abroad. By about 1780 they were being manufactured in Cheapside by a gentleman who advertised "pocket and portable umbrellas superior to any kind ever imported or manufactured in this kingdom; and all kinds of common umbrellas prepared in a particular way so that they will never stick together". The early umbrellas seem to have been subject to the fabric sticking. They were made of oiled silk. They were heavy, inconvenient, and difficult to open or close. As far as the "sticking" was concerned the introduction of silk and gingham remedied the nuisance.

Another interesting point connected with the old umbrellas is the fact that they do not seem to have been carried in the modern way. There was a ring where the ferrule now is, and the umbrella was carried upside down. It was found convenient for hanging the article when not in use. In the country and provincial towns umbrellas during the earlier part of the eighteenth century seem to have been regarded with eyes of astonishment, judging from the anecdote of the parson of Taunton who invariably carried one to church. It was his custom to hang it by the ring in the porch, where, says record, "it attracted the gaze and admiration of townspeople coming to church."



The gold suede pajamas of a hostess gown contrast with a black velvet top adorned with bands of gold and black Swedish embroidery on sleeves.

If it was the rain which made the umbrella a domestic article in northern lands, it was the sun which created it in other parts of the world. As a sunshade it has a thousand years of history. It was not only a sign of kingship, but of religious significance. The King of Burma was

for centuries venerated as "the Lord of the Twenty-Four Umbrellas". Which would tend to suggest that there is something about an umbrella which digs deeper into human consciousness than is usually suspected. In England it almost took on the significance with which the people of Burma regarded it. With the tall hat it took a supreme place in polite society. It came to symbolize Victorian respectability, and it has not lost it altogether yet. Mr. Chamberlain took one to Munich, unavailingly. But it would take more than an umbrella to make Hitler respectable, anyway.

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Treasures from Abroad

BY BERNICE COFFEY

OF LATE there have been many collections of fine old china and silver arriving from England, but the most recent of such collections is a small but very interesting one from Ireland—oops, sorry Mr. de Valera, Eire. Birks-Ellis-Ryrie were so thrilled with these treasures as they were unpacked from crates and extricated from their excelsior wrappings, they asked this column to come and see them for itself. By now all the pieces are in the shop ready to be viewed by anyone searching for an unusually fine gift that can't be duplicated elsewhere. An undeserved stroke of luck, we might add, for those who've left their shopping undone 'til now. Which only goes to prove something we've always suspected i.e., that copybook maxims about early birds and stitches in time should not be taken too seriously.

Among the china and glass antiques all over a century old are such finds as a pair of glass decanters (circa 1840). The mere mention that these are Waterford is sufficient to put an acquisitive gleam in the eyes of those who know glass. So contemporary in spirit one is surprised to discover it dates from 1840, a small Coalport cornucopia vase will commend itself to disciples of Constance Spry for the possibilities it offers in flower-arrangement. In shades of lacquer red, yellow and gold, the cornucopia terminates in a ram's head resting on a square base.

Before we leave the china department we can't resist calling attention to a group of china tea caddies (circa 1800-1840). Their small size indicates that tea was as highly prized in the early 1800's as it is in the England and Ireland of today. The white china surface of each is decorated with a charmingly ingenious floral design, although one displays distinct signs of the French influence with painted garlands of dark green laurel leaves and a sepia portrait medallion on each side.

Connoisseurs of silver will find much to interest them—notably a melon tea and coffee service which the Birks-Ellis-Ryrie people consider an exceptionally fine example of the style. They point to the manner in which the melon shape is slightly shaped in near the base and the fluting on spouts and handles which repeats the main design—refinements which point to a high degree of silver craftsmanship. Longer and narrower in shape than is usual, a set of four vegetable or entree dishes of old English Sheffield with end handles have low domed covers with an engraved crest on each side and ivory knobs grown richly tawny with age. And there is a small breakfast dish that would be as useful as it is ornamental to have around for buffet suppers. Fashioned on simple lines, it stands on slender legs over a stand complete with spirit lamp and an invaluable hot water compartment to keep the contents piping hot.

Among the smaller pieces is a pair of salad servers with a three-pronged fork, a cushion-shaped bowl spoon—both with plain conical handles and a well-balanced heft in the hand; asparagus tongs with a pierced design on the blades and something called the fiddle thread pattern on the handle (London, 1837); a fish server with pierced blade.

A pair of old Sheffield silver wine coolers, a little smaller in size than usual, could double as exceptionally handsome flower holders when not engaged in their original purpose—cradling in ice cobwebbed bottles of vintage wine borne from the cellar with suitable reverence by the wine steward.

One of the most interesting pieces is a small tray made in Madras, India, around 1820. How the Irish did get around even in those days! If you dabble in astrology or have ever had your fortune told, you cannot fail to recognize that the design in the centre is composed of the twelve signs of the zodiac framed in a

charming narrow scroll design. The engraving is beautifully and delicately executed. We think it's our favorite among the smaller pieces.

### Public Security

We realize we are venturing on treacherous ground when a column for women dares to suggest something-to-wear gifts for a man. Haven't we all become conditioned to cutting remarks anent our so-called deplorable taste in ties? However one can sally forth and buy suspenders and garters with the certainty that the most capricious male will find them useful. Indeed they are the foundation of his sartorial security.

The Paris people have gallantly come to our rescue with attractively boxed "Free-Swing" suspenders that can't skid off his shoulders, plus a pair of matching garters to prevent his socks draping themselves around the ankle. If on the other hand he places his faith in belts, there's a Paris belt of hand bordered cowhide, suede lined and finished off with a good-looking buckle. It too, is boxed ready for the finishing touches of ribbon and paper.

### Splitting the Second

To the man in any of the services time is of the essence, hence the almost incalculable value of a thoroughly reliable time-piece. The Rolex-Oyster—called so, we suppose, because it is amphibian and ticks out the minutes as faithfully under water as above—is a reliable companion for the man of activity and is handsome to boot. The Oyster offers a choice of either a solid steel or yellow case and besides being waterproof is anti-magnetic, has unbreakable glass and is adjusted to chronometer standard which means, chums, that it "has passed a 14 days' continuous observatory test."

### ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson Bone, Belleville, Ont., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter Jamieson (Janet) to Albert Cobb Persons, Pilot Officer R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ont., son of Colonel and Mrs. William E. Persons of Montgomery, Alabama, the wedding to take place latter part of December.



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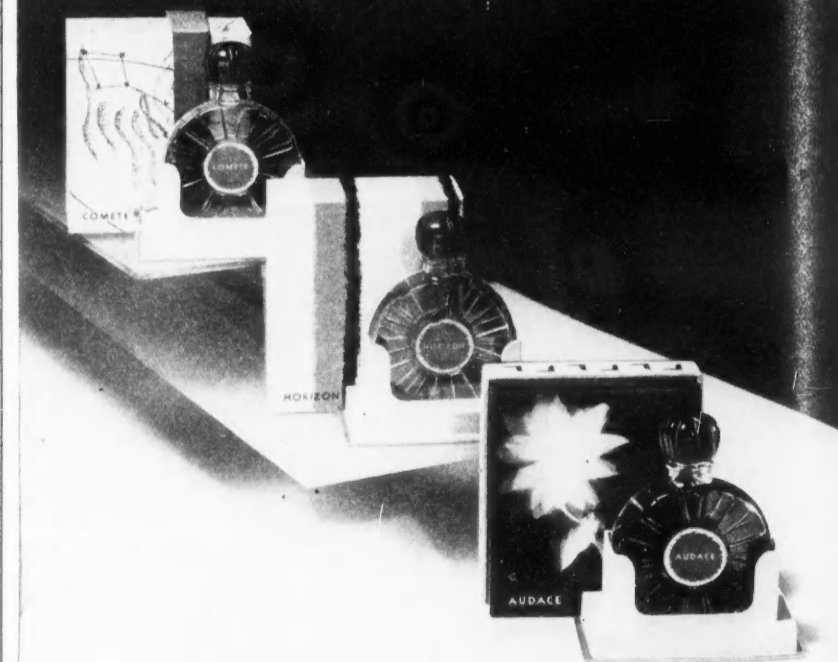
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# THE FILM PARADE

## The Legionnaires Are Back

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE recent action of the Legion of Decency seems to follow the familiar patterns of our times. There was Hollywood dreaming its dreams of false security, there was the Legion playing dead and all the time carrying on its fierce negotiations behind closed doors, there was the sudden and apparently unprovoked attack on a seemingly innocent victim—Miss Greta Garbo, of all people. Immediately afterwards, Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, renouncing their former policy of appeasement, declared they would stand their ground and defend Miss Garbo's picture *Two-Faced Woman*—to the last camera shot.

In this case however the Legion seems to have made the mistake of bad timing. In its last great offensive the reforming body had the cooperation of large groups of citizens who were eager to save society but couldn't discover it was threatened by anything worse than Mae West and Jean Harlow. However any cause is better than no cause, because you can't just stand round the house doing nothing but reading the papers and winding up the clock. . . . So the Legionnaires joined up by thousands for the holy war and poor Hollywood took such a drubbing and a scrubbing as it had never known in its history.

It's a little different now however. Over last weekend America discovered it had more important things to worry about than the Garbo seduction of Mr. Melvyn Douglas and its possible effects on the sixteen-years-old mind. It seems likely that from now on the Legion will suffer from a strong diversion of in-

terest, even among its paid-up members. It will decline (we hope) as every organization does when it has outlived its own enthusiasm.

This is all the more significant, since about all the reward the reformers can look for is the glow that comes from a good workout. The actual accomplishment is sadly impermanent. The Legion of Decency on the last occasion had hardly taken its eye off the screen before the old practices began to creep back. It wasn't long before all the naughty elements had returned—the meaning gag, the sly wink, the bedroom doors opening on scenes of illicit love and a froth of lingerie—exactly as though the Legion had never existed and vowed to abolish them for good. . . . Sometimes screen reformers must feel a good deal like those overwrought mothers who wail "Look at him! I cleaned him up thoroughly less than an hour ago and he's simply filthy already!"

THERE are of course those of us who don't insist on the screen's being kept spotlessly clean so long as it seems to be having a good time. It's hard to believe however that anybody has much fun making those South American films designed to reveal the Latin to U.S. audiences, or Hollywood to Latin audiences, one can never be quite sure which. In spite of the noise and the rhumbas and the splashing about with technicolor they are pretty routine affairs with everyone working hard to see

they are run off on schedule and that all the standard gadgets, including Alice Faye and Carmen Miranda, are included. Alice Faye is a girl I can take or leave and Carmen Miranda, though beautiful, vivacious and fascinating always gives me an uneasy feeling that she may turn suddenly and bite someone. The latest Latin-American gesture of neigh-

borliness includes both girls naturally, and is called *Week-End in Havana*.

WONDER what Kay Francis ever did to hair-stylist Guilaroff? Nothing, one feels, but the spirit of implacable enmity could account for that scrambled pancake pompadour that has been planted 'smack in the middle of the Francis forehead. To make things worse she has to wear a little grey astrakhan beanie, slapping it on just anyhow without even a glance in the mirror. Someone is certainly crying havoc on poor Miss Francis and it isn't much wonder that she goes through her role in *The Feminine Touch* with the desperate animation of a woman who feels that

her career, her love and her hairpins are slipping simultaneously.

Rosalind Russell is much more fortunate. She wears her hair nicely rolled and has a comedy part that allows her to relax, in the intervals when she isn't wrestling with Don Ameche or kicking poor Miss Francis. She's married here to Don Ameche, a professor of psychology and author of serious textbooks on the phenomenon of Jealousy. (And what awful books screen authors do write! This one sounds even worse, if possible than Joan Crawford's novel in *When Ladies Meet*.) The comedy is sold fortunately is much better written than Mr. Ameche's book. It's entertaining and often funny, with plenty of high-spirited action.

## HAVE YOU AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER ON YOUR LIST?

Make him proud as Punch this Christmas with some of the handsome luggage you'll find now at Simpson's. Sketched below are three aniline-dyed cowhide pieces that have everything a man could ask for in fine luggage. They are built to absorb lots of hard wear—designed for the busy executive who goes places. Their rich leathers have a warm, friendly glow. See them soon.



A. Business Document Cases from 5.95 to \$24. Slide-fastener paper cases, overnight and heavy duty brief cases. As sketched, 12.95

B. Week-End Bags from 19.95 to \$35. Slide-fastener and frame club bag styles. As sketched \$22

C. Popular Gladstone Bags from 27.50 to \$125. All sizes from junior to large jumbo styles. As sketched, 39.50

SIXTH FLOOR

Simpson's



Large reinforcements of Australian troops recently landed at Singapore to stave off just such a thrust as the Japanese are making at the important British naval base. Above: the Australians wait at the quay-side. Below: en route to barracks. Early this week the Japanese landed a force in northern Malaya and bombs were falling in Singapore. A late communique stated: "... all enemy ships appear to be retreating northward, leaving some landing craft and troops ashore who were being mopped up by our land forces." No damage was done to the military base.



IN ANY survey of who does the buying in this country women win hands down. Men show up in the shopping scheme of things as a microscopic per cent only a statistician would bother to mention. As shoppers, women rank as pros—some good, some only so-so, to be sure. Nevertheless, when a man is on his own, as he is when doing his own shopping at Christmas time, he's in fast company.

Perhaps this is why he invariably postpones his shopping until the last minute (usually the eve of December 24th) when, well fortified with the festive spirit, he whips up the courage to go out and buy something handsome for the little woman. And the strange thing about it is, contrary to all the rules, he and the gifts of his choice are great successes.

Perhaps this is because he goes about his shopping with a certain dash and spirit that endears him as a customer to the weariest salesgirl behind the counter... usually the cosmetic counter because it's on the first floor of most stores, is near the door, and women like cosmetics anyway, don't they? All of which is sound reasoning.

Most men are blissfully ignorant of the distinctions between cleansing cream and tissue cream, but that's unimportant. The girl behind the counter has developed a sixth sense that serves him and her well. The result is that she who receives a quart of perfume or enough creams, powder and all the rest, in a fancy

kit, to keep her supplied for a year is fairly certain to find that they are exactly what she would have bought for herself in a hang-the-expense mood. Besides, such a gift carries with it a subtle compliment that makes her feel pampered and cherished a good feeling for any woman, any time.

So, cheers for the male shopper with a heart full of goodwill, and let's hope his steps always lead him to the cosmetic counter, for all our sakes.

#### Perfume Trio

The combination of French basic oils and ingredients, a perfume expert from France and famous French formulae, is fairly certain to result in a perfume of great distinction. By a wonderful stroke of luck the oils, the expert, the formulae, arrived in Montreal just before the door between France and the rest of the world was closed. The result is not one, but three marvellous perfumes compounded here in Canada by Dorel in the traditional French manner.

BY ISABEL MORGAN

The trio includes "Audace," a light, heady perfume containing a high percentage of pure natural Jasmine... "Horizon," not heavy in character but with warm undertones... "Comete," on the exotic order, difficult to define.

#### Program Note

A sound program of skin care is to hand, ready-made, in the attractive Woodbury gift box containing all the essentials for grooming the complexion. There's a cake of facial soap, cold cream for cleansing and softening, another cream for the special treatment of dry or oily skin as the case may be, and a large box of powder for the important finishing touches with a puff.

#### In a Lather

We understand on good authority men, themselves—that a really fine lather brush is valued highly among



the things that make a good shave. And the secret of an efficient brush lies in its hairs or bristles and the way they are set into the handle. Simms-Set brushes, which enjoy an honorable reputation among men, are made from the best Siberian badger or a blend of badger hair and French bristle, each selected by hand with loving care, then sterilized to absolute purity and set in rubber so that they'll stay put forever—well, almost forever. By the way, a Simms-set military brush has been specially designed for active service, and you can have it with a streamlined carton made to slip easily into the kit if you wish.

#### Family Traits

Perhaps you often have wondered how perfumers classify or group the various *odeurs*. We think you'll find the following explanation, for which we are indebted to Lenthéric, rather interesting.

They have four classifications—simple florals, compounded florals, non-floral perfumes, and Oriental and semi-Oriental.

Simple florals such as Muguet (Lily of the Valley), Carnation, Gardenia (heavier than most floral essences), and others, mean that there is just one resultant flower note rather than a blend of two or more floral notes, known as a bouquet. It doesn't mean that they are simple to create or inexpensive to produce. Often it takes more time, patience, and cleverness to create a successful one-flower perfume than it does to create a bouquet type of perfume.

Compounded florals are represented by Lenthéric's Numéro Douze in which lemon verbena and orange blossom is predominant.

Among the non-floral perfumes are numbered Tweed (from mosses, barks, woods), A Bientôt (tabac leaf base)—an unusual classification as there is no perfume terminology to describe exactly this very advanced type of perfume. But whatever is composed of other natural notes rather than flowers exclusively belongs in this highly specialized group.

Anticipation, Shanghai and Miracle are three perfumes usually described as Oriental—perfumes that have a warm musk base. There are, of course, many variations on such a base. Many Oriental perfumes are heavy and oppressive. These, however, are better described as modernized Orientals because they are not extreme in type. "Anticipation" has been put in this group for convenience, and because it more nearly belongs in this group than any other from the angle of its perfume chemistry. However, it does contain flower notes and is less obviously of the modified Oriental type from the reaction point of view.

All of which is interesting—but not half as interesting as the emotional enjoyment to be derived from a perfume exquisitely pleasing to the sense.



**HATS INSPIRED BY RENOIR**—are replete with beguiling charm and sheer prettiness. Left, pink and black striped ribbon soars from a cap edged with green. Above, the "peach basket" of pink felt trimmed with full-blown roses; and a tiny sailor of layers of colored net, green felt crown. By Lilly Dache.

*It costs less because it wears longer*  
AND IT'S WASHABLE & COLORFAST  
Make your own

**Viyella DRESS**

● Viyella combines snug warmth and light weight—and your Viyella made dress will wash without fading or losing shape.

The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Washes  
**GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST**  
36" and 54" wide At all leading stores or write  
Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto

**When cold & chill saps vitality**

**a cup of HOT BOVRIL**

quickly digested and absorbed is a fine stimulant.

40-24

"This Christmas I'm going to give  
all my friends a treat with Gold Flake!"

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'

**GOLD FLAKE**

CIGARETTES

Now that the price is reduced, you can lengthen the list of those to whom you give the treat of these truly better cigarettes—and you yourself can enjoy them more fully during the festive season.

CORK TIP OR PLAIN



50's and 100's  
Beautifully wrapped  
for Christmas giving

## Stars in the Christmas Firmament

THE Yule-Log burns brightly in the fireplace, the Christmas Tree stands gaily decked in tinsel—there is a grand aroma of spicy foods for your Christmas dinner. Yes, it's the season to be festive and gay! But there's little chance of your complete enjoyment of all the Christmas fun, if you have been beset by myriads of gift-giving problems for weeks before. It isn't necessary to wear yourself to a frazzle shopping for the Christmas joy of your family and friends. Yet, you may not be one of those fortunates who have time to scout all over town for big-name-to-please and little want-to-remember-you gifts. So whether you are, or whether you aren't, we'd like to add our voice to say you can still inject Christmas Cheer into your Christmas shopping the Elizabeth Arden way.

### Merry Christmas Novelties.

Gliding into town for a triumphant visit this year, we have, first, Miss Arden's charmingly Victorian Merry Christmas Sleigh. It's gaily decorated and cushioned with a fragrant Blue Grass Sachet Pillow and has, for a passenger, a beautiful bottle of Blue Grass Perfume. . . \$2.50. You're still on the right track for successful shopping when you select for a sure-bet any of the exciting Novelty Horses. These winners are to be found dancing and prancing, impatiently as reindeer, ready to start your gift-giving. In first position, stands the clever Blue Grass Gift Horse—a decorative blue wooden horse which carries a bottle of Blue Grass Flower Mist. . . \$3.50. Next, the Rocking Horse who prances along with gay plumes and a bottle of Cyclamen Flower Mist instead of a trick rider on his back. He really rocks, and he will make a spirited touch of nonsense for her dressing table. Finally, there is that gift-favorite, the novelty horse in a bottle of Blue Grass Perfume. . . \$5.00.

### Sybarite's Delight.

A luxurious refreshing bit of Christmas Cheer is in store for you when you turn to the complete and delightful Sequence of Blue Grass. You'll stop to gaze and then buy, when you see the novel triangular box containing Blue Grass Soap, Blue Grass Flower Mist for a refreshing all-over spray and grand fleecy Blue Grass dusting powder for after-bath smoothness. There will always be those who just can't resist and would love to have an "Essentials To Beauty" Box. Even the busiest of us will revel in these attractive sets which include such universal favorites as luscious Ardena Cleansing Cream, Ardena Skin Lotion and the grand softening Velva Cream. Did we hear someone whisper, "that means a happy New Year, too"?—because it does and will.

Whenever there is a thought for lovely women, there will always be a desire to give fine perfumes. For exquisite fragrances are delightful to give as well as thrilling to receive. Here are Elizabeth Arden's fragrances you already know and have always wanted "Blue Grass," "It's You," "Night and Day," "Cyclamen"—yes a veritable galaxy of favorites.

### As Gay As The Baubles. . .

For those who can tear themselves away from Elizabeth Arden's lovely perfumes, we suggest a peek at her outstanding array of "little" gifts. These are grand novelties for every occasion and as gay as the baubles on your Christmas tree. For bath-time (a favorite time with so many of us), there are bath-soaps, a grand English Soap in June Geranium fragrance, cloud-soft dusting powder and refreshing Flower Mist in White Orchid, Blue Grass, and Cyclamen fragrances. When shopping for those who leave home and fireside, the natural week-enders, make a point of seeing the Travel Beauty Boxes. In these, you will find everything a woman needs for a successful week-end trip, including a place for gown and slippers to be tucked away. These travel boxes come in black or brown alligator grain and contain all the preparations necessary for a perfect make-up. Who wouldn't like to travel? But actually, one doesn't have to leave town to be the excited recipient of another most practical make-up kit. It's known as the Quick Make-Up Kit and lives up to its name, because it's a honey for the woman about town. She'll find here everything she needs for quick make-up—the office, the Club or anywhere—and the stand-up mirror is a pet!

Now we hope we've convinced you that there will be more cheer in working on your Christmas list and more lasting joy in your gifts this Christmas, if you shop the Elizabeth Arden way. For, to tell the truth, we felt better the moment our eyes beheld this imaginative array and we wanted to pass the good word along to you.

*Tear out this page  
and use it as a  
Shopping Guide!*

**Gifts**  
Elizabeth Arden

1. BLUE GRASS FLOWER MIST—A light Toilette Water . . . \$1.50; or Gift-wrapped . . . \$1.75; with atomizer . . . \$2.15; or Gift-wrapped . . . \$2.40; larger sizes . . . \$2.75; \$4.40; \$9.65. Blue Grass Gift Horse with Flower Mist . . . \$3.50
2. FLOWER MIST—Delicate Flower Fragrances—White Orchid, Carnation, June Geranium, Orange Blossom . . . \$1.25; \$2.10; \$3.85. "It's You" Flower Mist . . . \$1.75. EAU DE TOILETTE—Blue Grass or Cyclamen . . . \$5.00; \$11.00. "IT'S YOU" . . . \$7.25 and \$13.75
3. NIGHT AND DAY PERFUME . . . \$1.65. "IT'S YOU" PERFUME \$2.50 to \$27.50. CARNATION PERFUME \$8.25 to \$24.25
4. WHITE ORCHID SET—Flower Mist and Dusting Powder in fragrant White Orchid . . . \$3.25
5. HAND-O-TONIK . . . \$1.25 and \$2.25; BATH OIL—in Ambre, Pine or Carnation . . . \$1.25 and \$2.75
6. JUNE GERANIUM BATH SOAP—Individually boxed . . . 75c.; 3 in a box . . . \$2.15; 6 in a box . . . \$4.00; Magnum 2 in a box . . . \$1.35. VELVA BATH MITS—Elizabeth Arden's famous luxury for tub or shower . . . 75c.; \$2.00 and \$3.50
7. BLUE GRASS PERFUME—Elizabeth Arden's most popular fragrance . . . Blue Grass Perfume in Horseshoe Box . . . \$6.60
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10. DUSTING POWDER AND JUNE GERANIUM SOAP—ribboned—in transparent box . . . \$2.25
11. "PEEK-A-BOO" BOX—with Cyclamen Flower Mist . . . \$2.15. Rocking Horse—With Cyclamen Flower Mist . . . \$3.75
12. GIFT BOX—containing Hand-O-Tonik, June Geranium Soap and Bath Mit . . . \$3.00
13. ELIZABETH ARDEN MERRY CHRISTMAS SLEIGH—sleigh with large bottle Blue Grass Perfume and Blue Grass Sachet Pillow . . . \$12.50
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20. BEAUTY SATCHEL—in Black or Brown Alligator Grain, containing 14 of Elizabeth Arden's most necessary preparations . . . \$9.50
21. TRAVEL BEAUTY BOX—Black or Brown Alligator Grain—15 preparations including make-up without make-up . . . \$30.00 . . . \$25.00

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and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

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# THE DRESSING TABLE

## Gifts---And The Man of The Hour

BY ISABEL MORGAN

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40-24

"This Christmas I'm going to give all my friends a treat with Gold Flake!"

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'

# GOLD FLAKE

CIGARETTES

Now that the price is reduced, you can lengthen the list of those to whom you give the treat of these truly better cigarettes—and you yourself can enjoy them more fully during the festive season.

CORK TIP OR PLAIN

50's and 100's  
Beautifully wrapped for Christmas giving

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*Tear out this page and use it as a Shopping Guide!*

**1. BLUE GRASS FLOWER MIST**—A light Toilette Water . . . \$1.50; or Gift-wrapped . . . \$1.75; with atomizer . . . \$2.15; or Gift-wrapped . . . \$2.40; larger sizes . . . \$2.75; \$4.40; \$9.65. Blue Grass Gift Horse with Flower Mist . . . \$3.50

**2. FLOWER MIST**—Delicate Flower Fragrances—White Orchid, Carnation, June Geranium, Orange Blossom . . . \$1.25; \$2.10; \$3.85. "It's You" Flower Mist . . . \$1.75. EAU DE TOILETTE—Blue Grass or Cyclamen . . . \$5.00; \$11.00. "IT'S YOU" . . . \$7.25 and \$13.75

**3. NIGHT AND DAY PERFUME** . . . \$1.65. "IT'S YOU" PERFUME \$2.50 to \$27.50. CARNATION PERFUME \$8.25 to \$24.00

**4. WHITE ORCHID SET**—Flower Mist and Dusting Powder in fragrant White Orchid . . . \$1.25 and \$2.25; \$1.25 and \$2.75

**5. HAND-O-TONIK** . . . \$1.25 and \$2.25; Bath Oil—in Ambre, Pine or Carnation . . . \$1.25 and \$2.75

**6. JUNE GERANIUM BATH SOAP**—individually boxed . . . 75c; 3 in a box . . . \$2.15; 6 in a box . . . \$4.00; Magnum 2 in a box . . . \$1.35. VELVA BATH MITS—Elizabeth Arden's famous luxury for tub or shower . . . 75c; individually boxed . . . \$2.00 and \$3.50

**7. BLUE GRASS PERFUME**—Elizabeth Arden's most popular fragrance . . . \$5.00; Blue Grass Perfume in Horseshoe Box . . . \$6.60

Blue Grass Horse in Satin-lined box . . . \$5.00. Dram—\$1.50; \$3.15 (with sprinkler top); \$4.35; \$13.75; \$22.00; \$35.00

**8. DUSTING POWDERS**—Ardena Dusting Powder—Snowdrift or Illusion . . . \$1.25. Flower Mist Dusting Powder—White Orchid . . . \$1.85. Blue Grass Dusting Powder . . . \$1.85. "It's You" Dusting Powder . . . \$1.85

**9. BEAUTY PRIMER**—a novel Beauty Box in Book Cover containing 9 of Elizabeth Arden's essentials for loveliness . . . \$6.50

**10. DUSTING POWDER AND JUNE GERANIUM SOAP**—ribboned—in transparent box . . . \$2.25. Flower Mist . . . \$2.15. Rocking Horse—Cyclamen Flower Mist . . . \$3.75

**11. GIFT BOX**—containing Hand-O-Tonik, June Geranium Soap and Bath Mit . . . \$3.00

**12. ELIZABETH ARDEN MERRY CHRISTMAS SLEIGH**—Reigh with large bottle Blue Grass Perfume and Blue Grass Sachet Pillow . . . \$12.50

**14. CHRISTMAS STOCKING**—in transparent box—with 1 dram Blue Grass Perfume . . . \$2.25; with 2 dram Sprinkler Blue Grass Perfume . . . \$4.00

**15. QUICK MAKE-UP KIT**—in Black or Brown Alligator Grain—containing 10 Elizabeth Arden essentials for a quick make-up . . . \$7.50

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**21. TRAVEL BEAUTY BOX**—Black or Brown Alligator Grain—15 preparations . . . including make-up . . . \$30.00 without make-up . . . \$25.00

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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## 150th Anniversary of Mozart's Requiem

I DOUBT whether the 150th anniversary of the death of Mozart was honored more beautifully anywhere than in Canada, where a truly lovely and reverential rendering of his Requiem Mass, under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan, was given in Convocation Hall and broadcast over the national network. No other musical work in existence is so integrally bound up with the last moments of its creator. The coincidence that the "Swan-Song" of the most prolific of all composers should have been a Requiem is dramatic enough in itself. But there were other circumstances surrounding its creation which make a story stranger than fiction.

It was composed at a time when



Sigmund Romberg's delightful operetta, "The Student Prince" will be presented by a New York company at the Royal Alex. week of Dec. 15.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

Mozart, after suffering much humiliation and poverty, found commissions and appointments being pressed on him that meant security for life; but when he was dying of a mysterious malady in all probability heart infection due to recurrent attacks of rheumatic fever, Mozart's doctors believed that he hastened his own end by composing the Requiem, in fulfillment of a cash commission from a man whose identity he never knew. His obsession that he was composing a Requiem for himself so alarmed the doctors that for a time they induced him to lay aside the manuscript. This obsession was part of a delusion that he was being secretly poisoned by his enemies. Though entirely unfounded, suspicion so pursued his rival Salieri that on his death bed thirty-six years later he felt impelled to make a solemn declaration that he had not poisoned Mozart.

Despite the strange circumstances under which the Requiem came into being, its serenity and nobility of inspiration are almost unparalleled. Mozart seems to have found happiness in composing it, and on the very day he died sang some of its vocal sections with the friends around his bed. There is nothing even remotely morbid in the music. Its still youthful composer was obviously facing death in a serene and lofty frame of mind. It lasts an hour and is consistently beautiful from first to last, with no shallow or commonplace bar. To me its most beautiful sections are the Kyrie, the Lacrimosa and the Sanctus, but it is all ecstatically glorious. Worthy in every sense of the masterpiece was Sir Ernest's interpretation. Intimate, profound, and fervent. He had imbued the Conservatory Choir, the orchestra, and the four soloists Jean Rowe, Mary Palmateer, William Morton and George

Lambert—with his own profound intuitions; and the result was a rendering memorable in significance and expression.

Popular as the Ten-Piano Ensemble conducted by the dynamic Mona Bates has been in the past, the hundreds turned away from Massey Hall last week surpassed records, for it has never before played in so large an auditorium. The Women's Musical Club wrought well and found a most responsive public. The program was so varied as to appeal to every type of auditor, and it was significant that one of the most popular items was the Bach Prelude in C major in which Gounod's "Ave Maria" is founded. The reaction to the Sibelius Valse Triste, beautifully rendered, was immense, and the dynamic effects of Falla's Ritual Fire Dance produced electric reactions. One of the most exquisite renderings was that of Saint-Saens' "Aquarium." All interpretations had verve and finish that lifted them far beyond the realm of mere stunts.

### Mendelssohn's Best

Though everyone is familiar with the delicious music Mendelssohn wrote for Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" it is seldom that all of it is heard on one program. The sum total gave interest to the student's concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall last week. With Sir Ernest's deft, imaginative handling of the baton, excerpts recited by Clara Salisbury Baker, and a group of singers from the Conservatory Choir, the production proved gracious and fas-

cinating. Much interesting lore attaches to this music. The Overture, finest of Mendelssohn's compositions in that form, was written in 1826 when he was but seventeen and played for the first time at Stettin. In 1829 the twenty-year old composer himself conducted it on the occasion of his first visit to London. The score was still in manuscript, and immediately afterward the composer absently-minded left it in a hackney-coach.

### A Violin Prodigy

In musical circles much has lately been heard of the promise of Betty Anne Fischer, a sixteen-year old Kitchener violinist; but I do not think anyone expected such a revelation of brilliance and promise as she provided at her first full length recital at Eaton Auditorium last Saturday. She is a pupil of Alexander Chuhaldin, who has enabled her to overcome certain manual handicaps; and was evidently born with a genius for the violin. She has a shy, pleasing personality; but when she draws her bow across the strings she immediately inspires confidence by her poise and authority. Her freedom from self-consciousness is probably due to the fact that she has been playing in public since she was six. Her firm, elastic bowing is matched by the brilliance and resource of her left-hand technique. She has a pure, warm tone and exquisite rhythmical intuitions. Her program was virtuosic in character. The chief number was Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," composed for Sarasate; played with emotional urge and richness of nuancing and color. The finish of her style was demonstrated in a Vitali Chaconne and Kreisler's arrangement of Corelli's "La Folia." In Paganini-Kreisler caprices the beauty of her harmonics was demonstrated, and she gave a noble emotional rendering of the Schubert-Wilhelmj "Ave Maria."

## AT THE THEATRE

### Great Players in Great Play

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE is no objection to the modernization of the classics of the English drama. The objection arises only when it is done with bad taste or an inadequate sense of what is appropriate. The taste with which the Theatre Guild and Eva Le Gallienne have modernized the 165-year-old comedy of "The Rivals" is almost impeccable. They have treated it rather as if it were one of the broader products of John Gay or Henry Fielding, who belonged to a slightly earlier and less polished period; but this is very much better than the usual error of playing it as if it were something by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, to be executed as if it were a minuet. The Guild method has the further advantage of enabling it to employ one of the great drolls of the period, Bobby Clark, without seriously cramping his style; he is not any Bob Acres that Sheridan or any subsequent producer could ever have dreamed of, and there were moments when he reminded us of the glorious days of American musical comedy near the beginning of the present century, but the scenes in which he did most of his drolling are very independent of the main action and were undoubtedly written to be played with business as broad as, though quite different from, that of the American comedian. In scenes with a full stage he made a noble effort to become 18th-century.

The Guild has gathered an amazing cast, and provided some exquisitely appropriate settings, in which the highly confidential asides of the players to the audience can be managed so as to lose all air of improbability. Among so many players of continent-wide reputation it seems only fair to say that a great share of the honors of the evening goes to a young lady named Hilda Stoddard who seems to have been brought up

in the summer theatres and "Tobacco Road," both of which are the last places where we personally would have dreamed of looking for a *Lydia Languish*. She looks like a cameo in the Guild's costuming and setting, and she has a "mutinerie" which lends a great deal of sparkle to her scenes both with *Mrs. Malaprop* and with Donald Burr as *Captain Absolute*—who also knows how to combine the methods of comedy and of musical comedy.

The big names are not only big names but very conscientious and accomplished players who enter fully into the spirit of what is, we suppose, the most enjoyable play to perform in of the whole English classical repertoire. Mary Boland brought *Mrs. Malaprop* right down to the 20th century, where she belongs (along with Sir Anthony Absolute) just as much as in the 18th. Some of the comedy effect of her relations with the other characters was impaired by the fact that instead of being an "old haridan" she was a very fine-looking woman. Walter Hampden stamped with vigor and experience and gusto through the part of *Sir Anthony*, and Philip Bourneuf was a restrained and tasteful *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* who allowed Mr. Clark to dominate most of his scenes.

The whole piece was played in an atmosphere of frank artificiality which was very cleverly established by a neat little new prologue and maintained by the introduction of several songs, some of them taken from "The Beggar's Opera." It seems fairly certain that Canada has never seen this gorgeous comedy played with such vitality, although the Manchester Players, with infinitely less resources, made a noble attempt in the same direction many years ago.

EST. 1932

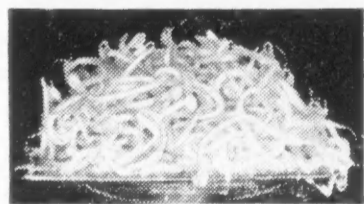
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OTTAWA quickly found the support of Price Ceilings to involve action over a progressively widening field. To prevent the collapse of this it became essential to control that—and the control of that demanded a monopoly of *thingummy*. The Boards and Controls multiplied and fructified after their kind, and the pincers of Regulation and Inspection fanned out from a swollen Capital until every Canadian was encircled and practically resigned to being mopped up.

Difficulties, complaints and queries were met by the appointment of more Boards with their advisory Economists, and even mere Statisticians were dug from their lurking-places in industry and concentrated like so many panzer divisions; to them the Ministers cried "Make us the Rules and we can wangle the Job," and the experts and sub-experts compiled data and made estimates with the zest and variety of rival calculators of Russian and German casualties.

THE summer of 1942 was sultry and oppressive, which may have played some part in setting various Boards at odds. It was aided by the Black Market in Aspirin which developed across the river at Hull when sharply increased demand and controlled price caused that essential commodity to vanish from Ottawa drug counters and only those Controllers who patronized the bootleggers could sleep untroubled by Blue Eagles. As the season advanced there raged the furious battle of buck passing between the Board of Humidity and

## Air Fighting In The Near East

GLIMPSES of the kind of adventurous life lived by Canadian fighting pilots in the Near East in recent months are beginning to get back to Canada, and the following extracts from letters of a Toronto man who seems to have been mixed up in most of the fighting up to the end of the summer give an exceptionally vivid picture.

"I had the pleasure of being the last pilot to bring an aircraft out of Athens. Had to go back and fly out a damaged plane which had been left there. At that time the Jerries were dive-bombing and machine-gunning everything in sight so was pretty lucky to get away with it. I guess, as if they had ever caught me fooling around with this plane I sure would have picked up a bit of trouble. "Bringing this crock back over a couple hundred miles of water was quite good fun too. The rudder had been bashed up a bit and she didn't control very well but after the take-off it managed to stagger back here O.K."

"Incidentally it was quite amusing. I flew a plane over with another pilot to bring it back and there I was to try and bring this damaged one back. When I landed a Wing Commander rushed out and proceeded to lay me low: 'What the bloody hell are you doing back here?' etc. etc. I told him I was going to try and take the damaged kite back, whereupon he said I couldn't possibly get it off, etc. Well, I knew if we could find a battery trolley (a small cart for carrying batteries) we had a good chance of getting off by lifting the tail on to the trolley and hoping I could get up enough speed to hold the tail up by itself before it dropped off. After the fifth try, with the aircraft dropping off with a crash, got a couple of chaps to push the trolley down the runway after me until I got up speed to hold up my own tail. Off I went in a crazy take-off with the kite swinging about 60 degrees from the direction of starting. Just managed to skip through a couple of hangars before I got it straightened away but all's well that ends well. Of course the landing was easy. Had a strong wind and did a long wheel landing."

"Of the original 45th Squadron, when I was with it, there are only three of us left now. They were hit very hard, especially when we were down in the Sudan last fall. I had three or four very close escapes with them down there and practically every trip I was hit by A.A. or chased by fighters."

# THE OTHER PAGE

## Co-Prosperity in Canada

BY HUGH SHOOBRIDGE

the Controller of Temperature while the Co-ordinator of Rainfall nervously propitiated both of them.

The snarl of confusing and often conflicting regulations finally moved the Government to one of their sudden and drastic fits of action which put Canada still further ahead in the Experimental Economic Stakes. The great Simplification Act of 1943 cut several Gordian Knots by simply abolishing all Prices, Wages, Salaries and Profits at one blow—or rather

by abolishing all individual interest in them. Amounts hitherto due for services rendered became immediately payable to the Receiver General of Canada who passed them on to the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Authorities in the proportions of 70%, 15% and 10% respectively; the remaining 5% was then paid to the Worker as pocket money subject to good conduct and a respectful

demeanor. The Employer and the Professional Man handed over everything beyond his working expenses in the same way for the same distribution.

RELIEVED of all financial responsibility, the Citizen was then entitled to numerous coupons giving him the right to his residence, to a nicely calculated quantity of clothing, and to three meals a day from the standard menus to which all restaur-

ants were restricted. Most of the Economists and Statisticians were then returned to store, and their places taken by dietitians, tailors, and other tradesmen who laid down specifications for the standard meals and products.

Even in the weird World of 1943 this noble experiment aroused curiosity beyond our borders, and Comrade Litvinoff took time from his duties in Washington to visit us and make notes for the future guidance of the Moscow Reactionaries. It was unfortunate that his trip coincided with a surplus which the Oatmeal Controller was trying to unload so that the current bills of fare were a trifle stiff with that excellent food-stuff; the matter was touched upon briefly in one of his notes. "The meals," he wrote, "are indivisible."

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# CONCERNING FOOD

## Twelve Days of Christmas

MUCH as we admire the pious and gormandizing fervor with which our forefathers celebrated the Christmas season we know that in this respect, at least, they were better men than we; we may recapture their gaiety but we can never hope to reproduce their digestions. Those roast oxen stuffed with small gamebirds; those mountainous venison pasties; those confectioner's temples of puff-paste, meringue and almond meal; those bowls of taffeta cream—gone, all gone, with the mighty alimentary tracts of a more glorious age. It is no exaggeration to say that an Elizabethan Christmas feast would kill a man of today; only the guests of Joseph Stalin keep up their great tradition.

On the other hand, there is no reason why the Christmas table should be as stereotyped as it usually is. Year after year we sit down to turkey and plum-pudding, adorned with such accompaniments as are hal-lowed in our families. Our Christmas menus are so fixed that even a weather-man could predict them with

BY MARGERY MAUNCIPLE

accuracy. It is time to make a change.

### Quality—Not Quantity

We eat far too much on Christmas day. We do not gorge like Elizabethans, but we eat more than we are used to, and that is no way to behave on a great religious holiday. Contrary to the belief of all small boys and a surprising number of adults, there is no pleasure to be gained from gorging. Quality, rather than quantity, should distinguish our Christmas fare. On this continent we are more fortunate than we realize, for we alone of the peoples who respect Christmas will be able to celebrate it in the midst of plenty. Though we may think with pity of the starving millions of Europe and the millions in England who will have to celebrate Christmas on short commons, there is no good reason for us to imitate them; "we have meat and we can eat, so may the Lord be

thankit," as Burns very sensibly puts it. But let us eat like civilized beings, and not like savages who do not know when they will next see food.

We might borrow a leaf from the book of the Elizabethans and all those hearty folk who preceded them in what we call the Middle Ages. To them Christmas did not mean December 25 only; that was the great day, the pinnacle of the Christmas merrymaking, but its import was chiefly religious, and rightly so. The feasting began on Christmas Eve and went on until the 6th of January; the Twelve Days of Christmas was a long period of good cheer, with the feast of St. Stephen, the feast of Holy Innocents and the arrival of the New Year rivaling the great Day itself as occasions of joy. If we spread our Christmas celebrations over twelve days, feasting discreetly but well on every one of them, the consumption of bicarbonate of soda and the disillusion which commonly follows Christmas day might be avoided. There are far too many good Christmas dishes to be eaten all in one day.

### The Goose Hangs High

Turkey we must have, of course. What good North American ever heard of Christmas without turkey? But what about goose? Has it no Christmas claim? Away with the popular notion that goose is a greasy fowl with no meat on it; goose is one of the great Christmas dishes, and the recipe books are full of neglected directions for its preparation. Put down a goose on your list for New Year's day, or for January 6th—Old Christmas, and the day upon which all Christmas decorations must be taken down, if you hope to be free from the attentions of goblins. And fish? Have you included fish in your Christmas menus? The day after the Great Day is a Friday, and you might have fish for then, for it will make a light but handsome dinner, allowing you to recover from the more robust holiday meal. A fish with a wine jelly and small fingers of Christmas cake can be a very festive meal. And roast beef? Are you going to leave it out of your reckoning? Have it on the Sunday following Christmas, instead of another, anti-climactic Christmas dinner. Roast beef followed by mince pies makes a very pretty meal.

### Pie vs. Pudding

Mince pies can be a problem if you only celebrate Christmas on one day in the year. Everyone wants to eat some but who can do so when he has already short-circuited his breathing with plum-pudding? A Christmas dinner which includes both pudding and pies is a gastronomic atrocity.

Glorious time of great Too-Much, Right thy most unthrifty glee,

And pious thy mince-pie, cries Leigh Hunt, who knew how to celebrate Christmas as well as Dickens himself. It is absolutely necessary to eat mince pies at Christmas, but it is easier to do so when that spacious season is given its full twelve days. There is a well-founded belief that the eater will have a happy month in the coming year for every mince-pie he eats at Christmas. Twelve mince pies? I hear you say, gasping. Of course; nothing can be simpler, if you give yourself plenty of time and plenty of wine.

### "Like Kings"

A light wine should accompany as many of your Christmas meals as possible, for it will aid your digestion and provoke merriment. Merriment, I said, and I meant nothing more. Let no grim-visaged total abstainer accuse me of promoting drunkenness, which would be most unseemly at Christmas. A light wine can be very cheap and good at the same time; I recom-

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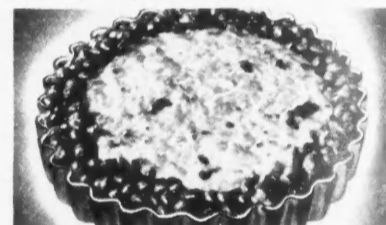
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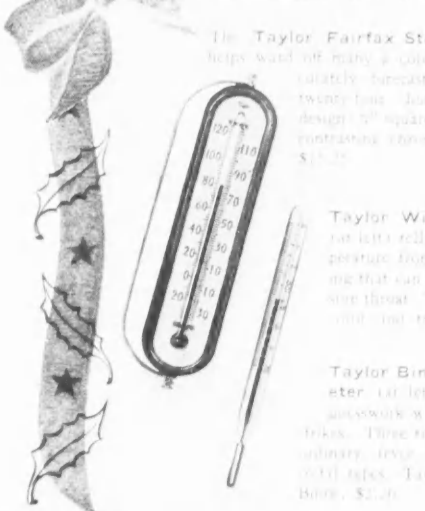
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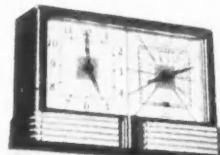
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mend Empire hocks and white wines to your attention, and some of our light Canadian clarets which are excellent with meat. They help digestion, whatever doctors may say to the contrary, and they make for good fellowship; they oil the wheels, as it were. Somehow we do not seem to be capable of producing our full requirement of digestive juices and the necessary milk of human kindness at the same time; the wine will take care of the digestion, and the milk can then flow freely. If you drink plenty of wine with your meals, you will not crave ardent spirits afterward; at Christmas far

too much hard liquor is drunk in the hope that it will still the pangs of tendant upon over-eating.

Let us make a plentiful moderation the secret of our Christmas feasting. Let us have enough food of great variety over a period of twelve days, rather than a single day of button-straining discomfort. Any human act may be invested with charm and distinction, and eating is no exception to this general rule. Let us, this Christmas, feast literally 'like kings' rather than like famished swineherds. By doing so we shall find a truer pleasure than any single day's feasting can yield.

MOST of us have enjoyed Ogden Nash's ingenious rhymes, his many lengthened lines, and his general de-bunking attitude to life, but did you know that now and again he wrote conventional verse and his subject on one of these rather rare occasions was "A Carol for the Children"—

"God rest you merry, Innocents,  
Let nothing you dismay,  
Let nothing wound an eager heart  
Upon this Christmas day.

"You be the genial holly wreaths  
The stockings and the tree;  
An aged world to you bequeaths  
Its own forgotten glee.

"Only the children clasp His hand;  
His voice speaks low to them.  
And still for them the shining band  
Wings over Bethlehem.

"God rest you merry, Innocents  
While innocence endures.  
A sweeter Christmas than we to ours  
May you bequeath to yours."

# CONCERNING FOOD

## "If All The World . . . Were Young"

BY JANET MARCH

Each year that the war continues Christmas becomes more and more the children's Christmas. Only in their delight at colored ball and gay wrapping, and the unexpected present can we forget the suffering stalking through the world. Thank God, Christmas is still a magic time to the children of Canada, and all who are lucky enough to have them near can warm their chilled spirits at the shrine of the young.

This being the case it doesn't seem much good this year going into stylized decorations, fancy Christmas alcoholic adult brews and ways to make the food of Christmas look, if not taste, different. This seems definitely a year for the crackers to be red, the lights on the tree of every color, the parcels to be wrapped in Santa Claus paper. Few adults have the spirit to think up sophisticated surprises for their friends, but the children—that's a different story, and we can take our pleasures very satisfactorily second-hand and still get a whole lot of fun ourselves.

As for food we must eat, and I don't mean that just because we put the youngest generation first that we will sit down to broiled lamb chops and custard—that would please no one that I know over the age of four. We will still have our Christmas food with perhaps some ladies' fingers and ice cream on the side for the members of the party who don't like Christmas cake and pudding. Turkey is fine for all who can afford it, for the price at present seems to be a butcher's secret. Did you ever try this stuffing?

### Turkey Stuffing

- 1/2 cup of almonds
- 1 cup of wild rice
- 1 cup of oysters
- Thyme
- Sweet Marjoram
- 1 tablespoon of onion juice
- Salt
- Cayenne

Boil the wild rice and dry it in a warm oven, and then add the almonds blanched and chopped, and the cupful of oysters—get as small ones as you can. Put in the herbs and seasonings and last, the onion juice. If your bird is a big one you will have to double these amounts.

If you would like to try a really fancy Southern stuffing for your turkey this year I can give you a bang-up recipe.

### Southern Turkey Stuffing

- 2 cups of chopped pecans
- 4 chopped hard boiled eggs
- 1 large onion chopped finely
- 2 tablespoons of celery salt
- 1 tablespoon of nutmeg
- 3 tablespoons of chopped parsley
- 10 slices of dried bread
- 1 1/2 cupfuls of chopped mushrooms
- 1/4 pound of fat
- The heart and liver
- 1 tablespoon of powdered thyme
- 1/4 tablespoon of ground mace
- 2/3 cup of sherry

I've been told that pecans are unobtainable, so you will have to use walnuts or almonds or even the humble peanut instead, but of course it wouldn't be a genuine Southern recipe without pecans. Parboil the heart and liver. Roll the dried bread till you have very fine crumbs, and then mix in the herbs and seasonings, the nuts and hard boiled eggs. Drain the heart and liver and rub through a colander or coarse sieve and fry lightly in half the fat with the chopped mushrooms. Mix everything together and then add the sherry last and the balance of the fat melted. If you think it needs it add salt and black pepper to taste. This is a stuffing which should be rather dry and crumbly when the turkey is cooked. Instead of going in for a very rich

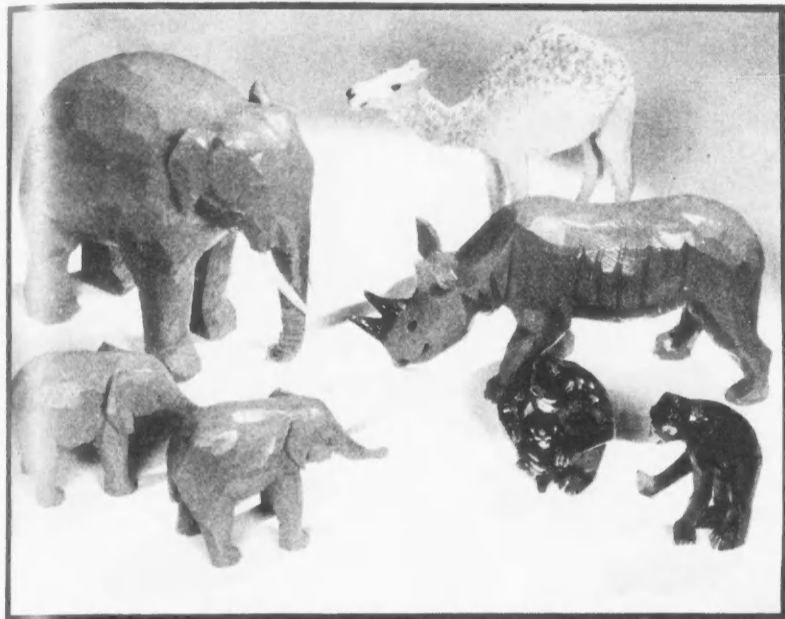
fruit cake this year why not try this substitute which economizes on eggs and keeps well.

### Raisin Cake

- 1 1/2 cups of sifted flour
- 1/4 teaspoon of ginger
- 1/2 teaspoon of cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon of nutmeg
- 2 teaspoonfuls of cocoa

- 1/2 teaspoon of ground cloves
- 1 cupful of raisins
- 1/4 cupful of butter
- 1 cupful of sugar
- 1 teaspoonful of baking soda
- 1/4 teaspoonful of salt
- 2 cupfuls of water

Sift the dry ingredients together, except the soda. Boil the raisins in the water for a quarter of an hour and drain them. Leave the remaining water to keep warm. Chop up the raisins. Stir in the flour alternately with the water in which the raisins cooked to which you have added the soda. When everything is well mixed pour into a pan and bake half an hour in an oven at about 375. When cool cut in squares like date bars.



These engaging little animals of hand-carved painted wood are part of a large collection of African fauna. From Seven Seas Shop, T. Eaton Co.

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SARATOGA 8-cup model illustrated, when used with Silex "Self-Timing" stove. Silex Kitchen models range from \$4.25 up. Silex "Self-Timing" stoves from \$4.05 up.

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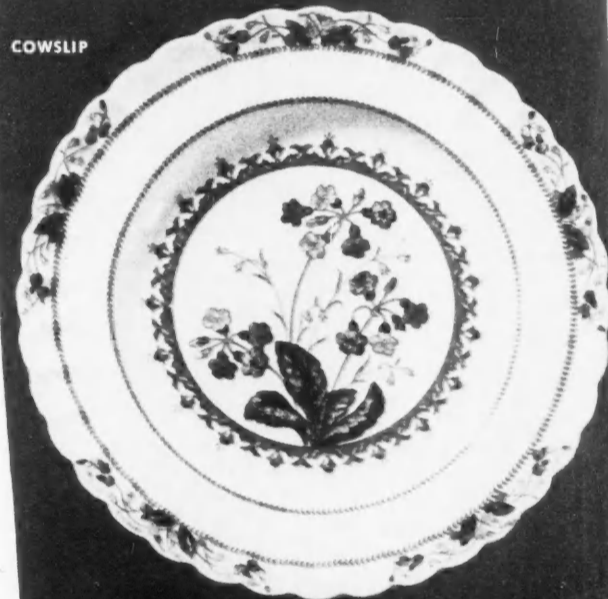
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## Swiss Defence

BY F. DOSSENDACH

Switzerland does not rely only on the Alps to keep out the Germans and Italians; she has, in proportion to population, the largest army of any country in the world.

All her males are trained for military service, and all are skilled marksmen. This article tells of Switzerland's unique system of training in marksmanship.

SWITZERLAND, with a population of 4,066,400, maintains proportionately the largest armed force in Europe, at the largest per capita military expenditure of any country in the world. Her army now numbers over 500,000 men and half of this number can be mobilized overnight.

When the current World War broke out complete mobilization was effected in record time. Later in June 1940 when France surrendered the Swiss permitted half of their forces to return to civil life. However, the General Staff makes it a rule to let soldiers resume their every-day duties at regular intervals, calling up others to replace them.

While on active duty the men are being trained constantly. All are expert marksmen and the majority are also skilled in alpine skiing.

Every able-bodied Swiss citizen is liable to do military service from his nineteenth to his forty-eighth year. The Federal forces comprise three different units, i.e. the so-called "Auszug," the "Landwehr" and the "Landsturm." To the "Auszug," or

Elite, belong the young men up to the age of 32; the "Landwehr," or First Reserve, includes the soldiers from 33 to 40 years of age and the "Landsturm" or Second Reserve, are men from 41 to 48. From 49 to 60 the men are enlisted according to a Government decree issued in 1940, for Territorial Reserve and auxiliary services.

The young men of 19 or 20 years, after having passed mental and physical examinations, have to attend a Recruit Training School for 116 consecutive days (cavalry 130 days). Afterwards, as a private a man is enrolled into a regular unit and is called for 8 repetition courses for 18 days each between the ages of 22-32. From 33 to 40 he belongs to the First Reserve (Landwehr) and is called for another repetition course of 18 days' duration. In addition every "Landwehr" soldier presents himself for annual inspection, at which time he must account for the care he has given to his entire equipment. The Second Reserve (Landsturm) from 43 to 48 years of age, is called to the colors only under special orders.

Special courses and training are provided for privates who are aiming at and are recommended for a higher rank. Thus a private recommended for advancement will attend a non-commissioned officers' training course of 18 or 25 days, depending on the unit to which he belongs. After graduation he will be promoted to the rank of corporal. After having served in that capacity in Recruit Training Course and two repetition courses, he will become a sergeant and after having served as such in two additional repetition courses he is graduated to the rank of top sergeant.

### Training as Officers

Men aspiring to become commissioned officers are given the opportunity, after they have the rank of corporal and have served as such in one Recruit Training Course and one Repetition Course, to attend the "Officers' Training School." Graduates are commissioned as lieutenants. Further courses and periods of probation are required for advancement to higher ranks up to colonel, which is the highest in peace time.

Swiss soldiers have been drilled in gymnastics from early boyhood on and Rifle Shooting Clubs for boys exist in different parts of the country. Every soldier is obliged to do a certain amount of rifle practice each year under the auspices of a Rifle Shooting Club and according to military regulations. A record of his capacity and results achieved is kept by the Rifle Club. Those who neglect this test must take a special course without pay. The Federal Government refunds the cost of the ammunition used to all those who pass the test and subsidizes the Rifle Club. There is hardly a village which has not its own rifle club. Cantonal and Federal Shooting Festivals, where all these men can show off their skill, are consequently a feature of Switzerland.

The First Federal Shooting Match dates back to 1824 and since then the festival has steadily gained in importance. It is held in a different place every five years, all notable cities in the Confederation having been the scene of this event at one time or another, some of them more than once. The movable nature of this gathering tends to lend zest to the fête, each hostess vying with her predecessor in the heartiness and splendor of her welcome to competitors and visitors.

The history of Swiss marksmanship dates back to the days of William Tell when archery was a fine art. Already at this time the vital

## MUTUAL LIFE LEADER



T. H. DICKINSON, C.E.

An outstanding record in the life insurance profession in Canada is enjoyed by Mr. T. H. Dickinson, 1941-42 President of the Quarter Million Club of The Mutual Life of Canada. He has held membership in the Leaders Clubs for the past twenty-four years, and has been a member of the Quarter Million Club each year since it was established twenty years ago. It is of interest that on seven occasions his work has brought him the Presidency of this club.

Consistent service of the first quality to a large and ever-growing body of policyholders has brought him also the title of Master Builder, the highest distinction given by the Company to its representatives.

importance of accurate shooting for national defense has been realized. Ever since it has been the pride of Swiss citizens to attain and maintain a high degree of skill in shooting. Voluntary shooting associations were consequently formed first for the practice in archery and in the 15th century for rifle shooting.

In the Middle Ages Swiss boys of 16 were already required to take their place in the battle line; as a result, training in shooting started long before. Records indicate that when the Bernese returned from the Burgundian War in 1475, they were welcomed by a contingent of 400 boys carrying crossbows, spears and rifles.

For almost a century it has been the tradition for the school boys of Zurich, between 12 and 16 years of age, to gather in the month of September on the "Albisgütli," at the foot of the Zurichberg, and compete for honors and prizes with cadet's rifles specially designed for this purpose. Each boy has a fire five times, while kneeling, at a target 300 meters distant. In a recent contest 2400 boys out of a total of 24 received prizes for results ranging from 15-35 points.

### Shooting Festivals

The cities of Soleure and Lucerne held shooting festivals in 1380 and 1380 respectively. Lucerne established fixed rules for practice marksmen in 1427 and in 1427 then small town of St. Gallen spent 3000 francs for shooting prizes.

Particularly memorable is the Shooting Festival of Zurich, when invitations to attend were only sent to the different associations of the Confederation, but also to all Swabian towns and towns along the Rhine as far as the Netherlands, and to those as far as Vienna.

The shooting societies, of course, in size and importance with the town or village they serve. In the larger cities possess completely fitted ranges and clubhouses; the smaller communities do their shooting in any field backed by a suitable hill. Every citizen has easy facilities for shooting and every soldier has his service rifle always in his possession. Expenses involved with these shooting practices are covered by the cantonal authorities, which on the other hand receive a yearly subvention from the Federal Government.

A fine new museum depicting the history of shooting in Switzerland is located at Berne, the Federal capital.



## SAVING IS SERVICE

Canada's strength is your strength, yours and your fellow citizens. By saving you can turn your strength into effective power for war or peace.

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*Save all you can—it's the urgent thing to do!*

*To Save is Practical Patriotism*

**THE CHARTERED BANKS**  
OF CANADA

# Lumber Industry Has Its Own Control System



In the last month, two of the British Empire's great fighting ships have been sent to the bottom. First to go was the aircraft carrier "Ark Royal", above. Struck by a torpedo on November 14, the "Ark Royal" sank while being towed to Gibraltar. Only one life was lost. In this radio-photo the ship is shown listing sharply. Planes are still visible on the flight deck. Last week His Majesty's Australian Ship "Sydney", below, was sunk off Cocos Islands, presumably by the German raider "Steiermark", an armed German raider of 9,400 tons carrying six 5.9-inch guns. The cruiser "Sydney" displaced 6,380 tons and was armed with eight 6-inch guns. The "Steiermark" was sunk in the engagement. Naval authorities doubted that the "Steiermark" could have sunk the faster, more heavily armed "Sydney" without assistance and expressed the belief that she had been accompanied by a German pocket battleship. The 7-year-old "Sydney" established her reputation on July 19, 1940, when she and her accompanying destroyers cornered and sank the Italian light cruiser "Bartolomeo Colleoni" in the Mediterranean. The "Sydney" had sailed 80,000 miles on war service, had fired 4,000 shells and withstood 60 attacks by Axis bombers. She was sunk near the place where her World War I namesake sank the famous raider "Emden". In Sydney, the Lord Mayor immediately opened a public subscription fund to build a new "Sydney"—a \$10,000,000 goal. Australian Prime Minister John Curtin said that the blow would only "stiffen the determination of the nation and the navy" to continue the all-out war against Nazi Germany.



BETWEEN two and three hundred men, all engaged in the lumber business in one form or another, gathered in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons a month ago to take part in a meeting the like of which had never been heard of in Canada before. It is doubtful whether such a meeting ever took place anywhere, before this one. The lumbermen were present at their own expense. They included the leading men in the producing industry and the distributing trade. They were there for a purpose which lay close to the vital interests of Canada's war effort. Their business welfare was also concerned, but it was easy to see that their enthusiasm for the larger aspects of the work in which they were engaged outstripped their concern for their own business welfare. Fortunately, in carrying out the work most of them knew they were doing themselves a good service. The thing cannot be put entirely on the plane of pure and disinterested loyalty, but it does not fall far short of it.

The men attending the meeting were cogs, large ones and small, in machinery which had been designed and set in operation by Canada's Timber Controller, for the purpose of putting a ceiling over prices of

BY GEORGE TUNBRIDGE

There is significance as well as a story in the method by which price control has been put into effect in the lumber business. Here is something new in control—something different and definitely daring. Combining democratic and autocratic ideals of government in a manner which may puzzle some economists, its successful operation, says the writer, has been an inspiration to the Government in the reaching of decisions on price and wage control generally.

lumber and lumber products, above which, without ample investigation and official approval from the Timber Controller and the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the prices would not advance.

Canadians are already well acquainted with the checks and restraints imposed upon them by many government price controls, but few Canadians outside of the lumber business know, or realize, the significance of the method by which price control has been put into effect in the lumber business. The organization set up by the government at Ottawa, with its lines of personnel reaching out into every place where Canadians live, is something new, something definitely daring, and something at the same time which combines democratic and autocratic ideals of government in a

manner that may puzzle some economists.

Boards, bureaus, controls and other organizations assisting the government in handling its wartime problems of production and distribution have multiplied so amazingly at Ottawa that many people do not realize the extent or the nature of the revolution that is in progress.

One of these controls however, can be considered all by itself. It has been functioning now for over a year and has been furnishing encouragement to the government in its approach to other problems of control. An Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Cabinet on June 24, 1940, creating the office of Timber Controller for Canada. During July 1940, the office was set up at Ottawa. H. R.

(Continued on Page 51)

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

### The Socialization of Industry

BY P. M. RICHARDS

CANADIAN business engaged in supplying consumer needs is today excessively active and excessively worried. It has to meet increased demands for its products with staffs depleted by losses to the fighting forces and governmental administrative services; it has to adjust itself to the new price and wage controls without knowing, in many cases, just what those controls call for; it faces the possibility that its volume of production will suddenly be arbitrarily cut by government order; it has difficulties with its labor and in the obtaining of essential supplies; financially there are troublesome uncertainties in respect of costs and



profit margins.

Satisfaction in the fact that its difficulties are contributing to the great essential, the winning of the war, is undermined by doubt as to the effects on itself of the social-economic changes which seem to be heralded by the present march of events, more specifically the indicated trend toward the socialization of industry.

Huntly R. Drummond referred to this last week in his presidential speech to Bank of Montreal shareholders, when he said that "More and more our Government is entering the realm of business by building or financing the plants which our war effort is calling into existence", and, after speaking of the need for the fullest possible support of the war effort and the secondary place of profits in wartime, went on to say that "When the war is over and Government purchasing disappears, it is essential that Government controls and regulation be removed with all possible speed, accompanied by the fullest amelioration in taxation that is allowable, for, if we are to continue in a system of free enterprise for which we are fighting, it is to private initiative that we must look for resumption of normal activities. Nothing can stifle individual effort more effectively than excessive regulation and high taxation and no one can undertake new ventures unless permitted to retain the profit which arises from successful effort."

#### Three Major Forces

In a study of the trend toward socialization of industry in the United States, Standard & Poor's Corporation, New York, says that three major forces have been pushing in that direction. One, it says, is the wave of labor troubles which "have again raised the spectre of gradual nationalization of industry with a concomitant gradual erosion of free enterprise." Another is the large amount of government-owned and government-financed productive capacity being built,

and Standard comments that "Private enterprise, intimidated by government controls and government whittling away at profit margins, cannot shoulder the risk of building plants which may have outlived their usefulness before they have paid for themselves." The third major force impelling the United States toward socialization of business, it says, is the body of Washington officials and government advisors who believe that private capitalism has outlived its usefulness—or, at least, that it has failed to fulfill its social obligations—and that the Government must eliminate it from some fields, compete with it in others, and stifle it with regulation and control in all the rest.

#### The Trend for Generations

However, Standard points out that this sort of thing is not entirely a new development, that the trend of western civilization for generations has been toward constantly increasing inroads of government capitalism into fields formerly served by private capitalism, but that in the face of this trend, private capitalism has demonstrated its ability to flourish and to find new fields of enterprise.

In regard to the suggestion that the actions of some of the U.S. labor leaders in recent disturbances mean that labor actually wants the Government to take over industry, Standard says it would be a mistake to interpret this as a general labor sentiment in favor of socialism. It asserts that union leaders and members who believe in government ownership of the means of production are in a small minority.

In regard to the prospect that, at the end of the war, the U.S. Government will own a great deal of productive capacity, and the fear that this capacity will then be used to compete with private enterprise, Standard's opinion is that there will be a rehabilitation boom with opportunity for the use of all production facilities which can be adapted to civil needs, and it sees no valid reason to expect that they will not be operated by private enterprise.

And respecting the socialistic trend generally, Standard points out that history shows recurrent swings between reform and reaction, that both moves tend to go to extremes, that the New Deal went so far as to necessitate reforms of the reforms, and that after the war emergency is past the swing of the pendulum is likely to be away from New Dealism. Finally, it voices a conviction that though the forces opposed to socialization of industry are unorganized, they are overwhelmingly in the majority and need only leadership.



# "War Planning and Administration Generally Excellent"

The Canadian Bank of Commerce Report for 1941 Presented by President S. H. Logan

**EMPIRE AND AMERICAN WAR EFFORTS REVIEWED**  
General Manager A. E. Arscott Reports Greater Business  
**BANK ASSETS INCREASED \$56,927,000**

**Increase of \$29,179,000 in Current Loans Due to Expansion of Business**

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank of the City of Toronto December 9th, Mr. A. E. Arscott, General Manager, presented the financial statement covering the Bank's operations during the year ending October 31st. The General Manager and the President, S. H. Logan, reviewed Canada's war effort and great stimulating effects upon Canadian production and business generally. Mr. Arscott's address to the meeting follows:

While this is the Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting to the Shareholders, the Bank will not actually be seventy-five years of age until May, 1942. This apparent anomaly is due to the fact that the Bank changed its fiscal year in 1901 and in consequence held two Annual Meetings within six months of one another. The Balance Sheet presented today shows some substantial changes compared with that of last year.

Total Assets of the Bank are \$761,407,000, an increase over last year of \$56,927,000. The major items accounting for this increase are the security holdings and Current Loans and Discounts in Canada.

Total Quick Assets are \$427,432,000, being the equivalent of 60.20 per cent of the Bank's Total Liabilities to the Public. Our total Cash Reserves are \$119,206,000, represented by Notes of and Deposits with the Bank of Canada and Notes of, Cheques on and Deposits with Other Banks, or 16.79 per cent of the Total Liabilities.

Current Loans and Discounts in Canada at \$249,126,000 increased by \$29,179,000, as compared with an increase of \$18,172,000 the previous year. This further substantial addition to Current Loans is principally the result of the demands of industry in connection with war activities. Current Loans outside Canada are \$18,344,000, an increase of \$1,133,000.

Our Total Deposits at \$668,225,000 are the highest in the history of the Bank. The increase for the year was \$53,151,000, distributed over the various classes of deposits as follows:

Deposits not bearing interest	\$41,515,000
Interest-bearing Deposits	2,824,000
Dominion and Provincial Government Deposits	8,139,000
Deposits by other Banks	673,000

## Canada's Economic Record

We have been at war for over two years and the changes which have taken place in the economic sphere of the Dominion, mainly in the past year, are unprecedented in the history of Canada. Industry, mining and some major sections of forestry established new production records. Construction attained the greatest volume since 1930. Farm purchasing power increased recently to a ten-year peak. Employment also was at a record level, the increase in the number of workers during the year being greater than in all the preceding decade, with wage payments rising by nearly one-third or by over \$500,000,000.

An increase of 30 per cent in industrial production in the past year and of 60 per cent since August, 1939, has effected a structural change without parallel in Canada's economic system. The rise in industrial output in a little over two years actually exceeded that estimated to have taken place in the entire war period of 1914-1918, when Canada utilized practically all her available man and machine power for military and armament purposes. So pressing have been the requirements of the present conflict and so adaptable has Canada proved in this emergency that her industrial output has increased in such record proportions that it now accounts for nearly half of all her production and, combined with mining, construction and forestry, for over 70 per cent of all national economic activity. Indeed our industrial development since August, 1939, has been greater than that recorded in the preceding ten years, several of which were themselves notable for industrial growth.

## New Purchasing Power

This expansion of industrial activity since the outbreak of war has created purchasing power also of record proportions and it is evident that the greater part of this has been used to meet the deferred requirements of many who were unemployed before the outbreak of war, as well as to satisfy the needs of thousands of young people who for the first time have found work. Natural though it be for people to use their purchasing power to the limit, especially after a period of enforced self-denial, it has for some time been clearly apparent that the supply of materials and goods would not be sufficient to meet the demands both of the public and of the Dominion Government in its vast armament programme.

The situation in this respect can be illustrated by a few observations on foreign and domestic trade. Exports rose by 31 per cent in value and 25 per cent in volume during the twelve months ending October and at least 50 per cent of the volume of our exports during the first two years of this war may be regarded as war materials—fully one-half as much again as in the 1917-1918 period. Retail sales in Canada have expanded in volume since the outbreak of war by nearly as much as the increase between 1930 and 1939. It can be readily seen that if this growth in buying power were permitted to continue on the same scale a disastrous inflation would certainly develop. Except for loss of life and maiming of human beings war brings no greater suffering upon all classes of the community than uncontrolled inflation.

## MR. S. H. LOGAN, PRESIDENT, REVIEWS CANADA'S WAR-TIME ACHIEVEMENT AND WARNS STILL GREATER EFFORT REQUIRED

The present magnitude, extent and ferocity of this war are much greater than we believed possible a year ago. Canada has, therefore, felt called upon to exert a war effort beyond any previous conception and to prepare herself to take an even greater part in the overthrow of the aggressor nations. Independent observers have expressed astonishment at what we have accomplished so far, but we can, and must, do more. In the greater effort ahead many problems will confront us, but I am confident that we shall overcome them and a year hence will have reason for added pride in this country's further contribution to the cause in which it joined a little over two years ago.

## Canada's War Programme

In travelling throughout Canada I have found no widespread understanding of the national war programme. It is natural that we should be interested primarily in efforts in our local communities and find it difficult to view Canadian developments as a whole and, unfortunately, adequate information on the national war programme has not been systematically disseminated either here or abroad. I should, therefore, like to present to our shareholders—not only to the two-thirds resident in the Dominion but to the one-third who live elsewhere—a composite picture of Canada's war effort, as well as that of other parts of the Empire and of the United States, whose material aid and moral support have been invaluable to the Allied cause.

In common with other democratic countries our energies and resources since 1919 had been devoted almost entirely to peaceful pursuits, with little or no serious preparation for possible war. For some months after the outbreak of hostilities it was not determined how Canada could best serve the Allied cause. When decisions as to this were finally reached much time was necessarily consumed in constructing

The Government, therefore, has recently invoked price and wage control measures. While there may be differences of opinion as to the best method of effectively dealing with the problem, nevertheless it is apparent that, no matter how accomplished, public spending for consumer goods must be reduced if the Dominion Government is to continue a sound programme of war finance. There has been a generous and wide-spread subscription to the Dominion War Loans, notably the Victory Loan in June. Taxes, at treble the rates of the last pre-war year, have been paid in larger aggregate amount than was anticipated but, in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, "taxation will not stand indefinite expansion." On the other side, the Government's expenditures are more likely to rise above than to fall below estimates as high as \$2,800,000,000 for the current fiscal year, including possible direct war disbursements of \$1,470,000,000 and \$900,000,000 for assistance to Britain. Nevertheless it is within the ability of the Canadian people to meet these and all other essential outlays from a greatly increased national income, about \$1,000,000,000 higher than that of two years ago, partly through payment of taxation and partly by saving and investing in Canada's safe and profitable Victory Loans and War Savings Certificates. With the full co-operation of the public generally in the measures referred to, the threat of a devastating inflation will be removed, the Government's financial requirements met, the national armament programme speeded up and a victorious peace made doubly certain.

the plants, obtaining the machine tools, installing the machinery and training the workers required to produce the thousands of types and parts of munitions which modern war demands. Progress at first seemed disappointingly slow but, having once begun, our armament programme was undertaken energetically and, though mistakes were made and unforeseen delays encountered, the planning and administration generally has been excellent.

## Armed Forces and Equipment

I would emphasize the fact that this programme is so well advanced that Canada is now a heavily armed country. She has raised a total armed force of over 500,000 men—27,000 for the navy, 400,000 for the active overseas and home defence armies and over 90,000 for the air arm—its own notable achievement. This force has been well clothed and fed and is being carefully trained. It is being supplied by our own efforts with most of the modern war equipment, for Canada is now producing five types of machine guns, as well as rifles, side arms and bomb throwers; twenty varieties of chemicals and explosives; thirteen kinds of aircraft (of which nearly 4,000 have been made or assembled since the outbreak of war, over twenty types of shells, as well as rifle ammunition, grenades, light and heavy air bombs, depth charges and anti-tank mines; tanks and motor vehicles for many purposes (about 200,000 of the latter have been made) and a large array of special material, including parachutes, radio equipment and precision instruments. The production at present of this varied armament is high, and it will soon increase considerably, as may be judged by these few monthly objectives:

Over 1,000 field, naval and anti-aircraft guns,  
400 trench mortars,  
2,000-3,000 machine guns,  
600 tanks and universal carriers.

Moreover, seventeen major shipyards and over fifty smaller marine works are engaged in building and equipping hundreds of merchant, patrol and naval vessels, including cargo ships of about 5,000 and 10,000 ton capacity, corvettes and mine-sweepers. Before the close of 1942 it is expected that nearly one hundred cargo boats—as many as would normally be made during a year in a major ship-building country—will be launched and work undertaken on a large fleet of new naval vessels, including destroyers. Furthermore, Canadian war material of many kinds is being used by hundreds of thousands of fighting men in various sectors of the Allied front ranging from the South Pacific to the Arctic and those bordering on the Mediterranean, the North Sea and the Atlantic.

The war programme, including the construction of over two hundred new plants and extensions—many of a novel type and among the largest of their kind in the world—at a cost eventually of over \$500,000,000, has so far necessitated armament contracts approaching in all \$2,800,000,000, apportioned mainly as follows:

Canadian Account	\$1,500,000,000
United Kingdom—	
Account of Stores	751,000,000
United Kingdom—	
Account of Plant	
Extension, etc.	215,000,000

## War Expenditures

Actual direct war expenditures since the outbreak of hostilities have amounted to about \$1,500,000,000. They are now exceeding a rate of \$100,000,000 monthly, so our current annual disbursements will approach the total spent in the first two years of war. In addition, credits to Britain during the Government's current fiscal year may be close to \$1,000,000,000 for shipment of the vast quantities of war materials and food that Canada has undertaken to furnish the United Kingdom. All these expenditures and credits must be financed by the Canadian people, through subscriptions to War Loans and War Savings Certificates and by taxation.

## Britain and the War

Britain's resolute courage and indomitable resistance in holding the enemy at bay in the Atlantic area, and thereby giving this Continent an opportunity to create and equip its armies, develop its war industries and erect defences of its own, deserves our unbounded admiration and gratitude. Britain has been made the strongest fortress of civilization by an almost complete mobilization of its economic resources, by devoting over half of its industrial capacity to armament and by expenditures of more than \$20,000,000,000. Labour in armament plants has worked sixty hours or more per week, to provide the constantly increasing armed forces with the equipment they need. The British people have unhesitatingly accepted the most onerous restrictions of their personal liberties and the rationing of even the necessities of life. Many of their civilians have submitted willingly to regulations which uprooted them from their established occupations. By the conservation of surplus earnings there has been general co-operation with the Government to retard a steep rise in commodity prices during the past year, thus checking inflation and helping to provide the huge war expenditures, now at a rate of over \$15,000,000,000 per year. In all, the British public has established a standard of conduct that will only live for all time in history but serves now as a pattern of fortitude, sacrifice and heroic endurance for all other free people.

## Australia

The war against Nazism and its associates is being waged as well with great intensity in other parts of the Empire, every member of which is throwing its men, money and materials into the struggle. The Australian Government, for example, had spent from the outbreak of war to June 1941 the equivalent of over \$800,000,000 on war and defence services, while for the current fiscal year ending next June the estimated war expenditure has been placed at \$900,000,000. Over 400,000 men are enrolled in the three armed services and more than 100,000 workers are directly engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies. This is an expansion of more than twenty-fold since the beginning of the war, which is expected to reach sixty-fold in the near future. The Commonwealth's great industrial system of over 25,000 plants, including one of the world's finest steel works, is producing a wide range of armament, including tanks, field guns, aircraft (of which 1,000 planes are already in service), machine guns and

carriers, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, armoured cars, rifles and ammunition.

## India

A remarkable transformation has been taking place in the economy of India, whose armed forces total about 1,000,000. Not only have there been extensive developments in the textile and chemical industries, but the engineering and munitions trades have made rapid progress. The entire output of a great steel industry is now devoted to ordnance and war supplies, airplane assembly plants are in operation, modern ship-building yards are being constructed, an aluminium smelting plant is being enlarged, and extensions are planned for munitions and explosives factories.

## South Africa

South Africa, though no better prepared in 1939 for war than other Empire countries, was able within forty-eight hours of Italy's entry into the conflict to put her air force into action two thousand miles north of the Union's borders and to send the advance guard of an expeditionary army into Kenya. That vanguard, since greatly increased, has played an important part in the Libyan campaigns and in the operations in Abyssinia. The Union, like Canada, was fortunate in having a large number of highly trained engineers and technicians, and an important engineering and industrial plant which was quickly converted to producing armaments. Today, the Union in addition to providing many of its own armament requirements, including motor vehicles, and developing extensive air force, coastal protection and quick ship repair services, is supplying important quantities of armament, motor equipment and food products of many kinds for use abroad.

## The United States

It is significant of the great issue at stake that the position of the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific fronts of this conflict has caused it to realize that no leading power is immune from the effects of a major war. Without seeking, the United States has found that the war has come to it, and that its future is bound up in the outcome. Thus, the American Department of Commerce has summarized the effects upon the United States of a possible German victory in these words:

"It is quite evident that the German plans for the economic reorganization of the European Continent, if actually carried out, would profoundly affect the economies of the rest of the world, including the United States. . . . It is safe to predict that, if consummated, they might force us into a policy of self-sufficiency involving, temporarily at least, a lowering of our living standards. A German success would undoubtedly necessitate more fundamental changes in our agricultural production on a more or less permanent basis. It would lower the efficiency of some of our manufacturing industries by retarding the prospects of exports and thereby reducing the rate of plant capacity. And, finally, if we should be compelled to adopt economic self-sufficiency as a national policy, it would involve a degree of economic planning that might seriously affect some of our fundamental political institutions."

## The American Defence Programme

The American defence effort, assuming such vast proportions as to be difficult to grasp in its entirety, the total armament appropriations of the United States, including those under the Lease-Lend Acts, have reached the colossal sum of \$66,000,000,000. Of the world's largest and most efficient industrial system over 50 per cent may yet be made available to aid in vanquishing the Axis powers. The present appropriations are mainly for the following purposes:

Naval Vessels and parts	\$ 8,150,000,000
Merchant Ships	3,300,000,000
Depots and Fortifications	4,180,000,000
Airplanes and Engines	12,500,000,000
Equipment and Supplies	8,000,000,000
Industrial Construction; Machinery and Plant	5,800,000,000
Ordnance	12,000,000,000

Contracts for nearly half of the current appropriations have already been awarded and deliveries made of at least

one-third of the orders. It is expected that in 1942 war materials of a value of over \$20,000,000,000 will be produced, including merchant cargo vessels more than sufficient to replace the present Axis sinkings (about 2,500,000 tons are to be built in the first half of next year alone), over 30,000 airplanes, many thousands of tanks, motor vehicles, and heavy guns and enough meat, eggs and dairy products for Britain to provide food for about ten million of that country's population.

#### Aid to the Allies

The record of the United States in material aid to the Allies is most impressive. Appropriations under the Lend-Lease Acts of the past year aggregating about \$13,000,000,000 are nearly double the total credits advanced to the Allies in the entire war period of 1914-18. The stream of materials for shipment to the beneficiaries of the Acts is steadily rising, those of last month being valued at over \$150,000,000 as compared with a total of \$190,000,000 in all the preceding five months. But these shipments are only part of the exports of the United States to its associates.

Deliveries are still being made of goods purchased and paid for by Great Britain to an amount of \$3,500,000,000 between September, 1939, and the passage of the Lend-Lease Acts.

Exports during the past year from the United States to Great Britain and Egypt, which included delayed deliveries of purchased goods as well as some of those supplied under the Lend-Lease arrangements, amounted to \$2,000,000,000. The sum represents about two-thirds of all American exports. Moreover, the United States has recently been shipping quite large quantities of war materials to Russia under its pledge to help in sustaining that country's heroic defence.

The United States has given further aid to the Empire by increasing its imports from the British Commonwealth by more than one-fifth in the past year and thereby providing urgently needed American exchange. Aid has also been extended to Latin America to an extent that counteracts, if it does not indeed defeat, the Italo-German efforts to bring that rich and strategic area into the Axis orbit. The United States is now importing Latin American products at the rate of about \$1,000,000,000 annually, twice the amount paid by all Europe for such goods in the prewar period, and so is doing much more economically for the southern continent than the Nazi-controlled area was ever able to do.

#### Effect on American Economy

The industrial organization of the United States must undergo many changes in establishing an all-out defence programme and business men are therefore faced with many uncertainties. Already those producing consumer goods are feeling the effects of priorities and these must be accentuated as time goes on. Expenditures for armaments on a prodigious scale call for immense quantities of materials and the corresponding complement of labour, and the requirements of non-essential industries must of necessity be curtailed.

Once, however, the United States gets fully into its stride, its immense resources in materials, in equipment and in industrial engineering and scientific skill ensure a rate of mass production which no other country in the world can match.

#### Germany's Control of Europe

A massive combination of military and economic forces is lining up against the enemy, but we should not delude ourselves that the mobilization of these forces alone is sufficient to bring us victory, or that the losses suffered by Germany in her Russian campaign are such that she will abandon her plans for world domination. All her moves in the past year have been designed to increase her offensive power, so that she may enslave the rest of the world in the same way as she has enslaved practically all of Europe. The subjugated countries pay a terrific toll to the Nazi conquerors. France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway are paying cash tributes all told of over \$3,500,000,000 per year. Vast quantities of livestock and other supplies of all kinds have been seized, or bought with worthless paper money and at severely depreciated prices, and millions of non-German people have been harnessed to the German war machine, either for the production of armament or for work in mines and fields, while several hundred thousand have been forced into the German military service. The German leaders have made it perfectly clear that all conquered countries must be organized to meet the requirements of a Nazi economy and forced to produce what their overlords deem essential to the maintenance and comfort of the German people, the conquered having only what is left, at best a bare subsistence.

If Europe is to be liberated from this slavery and the rest of the world preserve its freedom, the Allied forces must be further strengthened and coordinated and their armament production accelerated. These are the steps essential to end the Axis tyranny, but to take them will require the utmost effort on the part of all individuals as well as governments.

#### Canada's Responsibility and Duty

We in Canada, because of our singularly fortunate position, have an added responsibility to ensure a successful outcome of this conflict. Our industrial equipment has been brought—largely through a pre-war development—to a high degree of productivity. We have had at our command a body of industrialists, mining executives, engineers, scientists and technicians, as well qualified as any in the world, the services of many of whom have been enlisted to convert a large part of our productive capacity to war purposes. From a well-planned and energetic national war program there have sprung business activity and employment of record proportions which have provided the highest standard of living that many of our people have ever enjoyed.

Even greater industrial activity and employment are certain, but it is clear that we must convert more of our productive capacity to armament, requiring a stricter diversion of materials for that purpose and in consequence a smaller supply of civilian goods. This process must of necessity inflict hardships on many manufacturers, dealers and employees engaged in the production or distribution of non-essential goods, but the change is inevitable.

The time of real war sacrifices is here and we should make these willingly, in the knowledge that they and all the courage and mental and economic powers we possess are necessary to bring Canada's war machine into complete and effective action so that she may worthily bear her part in the greatest struggle for freedom that the world has ever known.

factors in the price advance. So was the rising cost of living, and the higher prices for lumber were bound to jack the cost of living still higher. The old vicious circle was making its appearance. The demands for lumber for war purposes in Canada and the United Kingdom were adding their shares to the trouble. Across the border, the United States was getting into war production on a large scale and wanted lots of our lumber.

Then the Canadian government turned its thoughts to lumber price control. They intimated to the then Timber Controller that lumber prices would have to be pegged. Mr. Nicholson's reaction on hearing of this project was immediate. If lumber prices were to be controlled he foresaw trouble if the control was exercised by a board of any but lumbermen. Auditors, accountants or lawyers simply could not handle such a technical and complicated problem. Control by the industry itself was the prescription he offered to the government. The government's problem was to decide whether any industry, even the lumber industry, could be entrusted with the duty of controlling its own prices.

#### Could Be Trusted

Mr. Nicholson knew that lumbermen could be trusted to do the job. He told the government that if they gave him a month or so to work the thing out, he thought he could show them. They agreed. He travelled several times across Canada, by airplane every time. He held meetings with lumbermen on the Pacific coast, in the B.C. mountain district, on the prairies, in Ontario, in Quebec, and in the Maritimes. In each district there were separate meetings with manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. It was a lot of meetings. He had to tell the story over and over again. Behind him he left at each point the nucleus of a committee to take on the job when he got the go-ahead signal from the government. Soon after he had taken on this work he was made Timber Controller. He was then in full flight. He had to set up machinery all over Canada for controlling lumber prices, not by the government, but by the lumbermen themselves.

From that point, up to the present efficient and smoothly running organization for lumber price control, the story is one of continual hard work by a constantly growing number of lumbermen, with the Controller and his Ottawa staff at the head. The present personnel of the Controller's staff number about sixteen. The committees of lumbermen across Canada officially appointed to assist in operation of lumber price control number about two hundred. Do not commence to think about the expense of the services of this huge staff. With the exception of less than a dozen of them they are costing the government nothing. Their services are voluntary. They travel and correspond and hold meetings, all at their own expense. All this is surprising enough, but more surprising still is the fact that their efforts have resulted in the pegging of prices of lumber and lumber products at levels which ensure that the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, and the people of Canada as well, will secure their wartime requirements of lumber at reasonable prices.

#### Confidence Created

Such confidence has the action of the lumber industry created in the minds of the Minister of Munitions and Supply and the other members of the Dominion Cabinet, that they have given the reins to the Timber Controller to an extent that would have been considered impossible or crazy a year or two ago. The confidence of the government is illustrated also by an assurance given to the Timber Controller that such increases in operating costs in the bush this winter as do occur will be given consideration when the time comes to set the prices for lumber that comes out of the sawmills in 1942.

What do these things signify to Canadians? They signify that a primary raw material and its manufactured products, ranking in importance almost at the top for wartime and peace time needs, will flow smoothly, abundantly and at reason-



A German artillery column proceeds along a snow-covered forest road on the Eastern Front. The men are wrapped in tent cloth as a protection against the cold. The temperature dropped to 17 below zero this week.

ably stable costs, right from the forests to the consumer. They signify, throughout the vast lumber industry, complete freedom from anxiety respecting the dangers of price inflation and uncertainty of supply. They signify above everything else a sure supply of all lumber and its products required by our government for construction of new munition plants, new quarters for the army, navy and air force, for munition boxes, Bren gun boxes, and a great many other things necessary for the war.

The successful operation of the lumber price control organization has been an inspiration to the government in reaching its decisions about control of prices and wages in general. The statement has been freely made by government officials that it was one of the deciding influences in the decision to extend price control from a few war materials to practically all lines of products consumed by

Canadians, and to supplement this with a wage control policy without which price control would be futile.

The enthusiasm with which the lumber industry and trade look upon the operation of the Timber Control was vividly shown at the Ottawa meeting on October 31. The Timber Controller wanted to make a report to the lumbermen about what had been done and what it proposed to do. He could have put the report in writing, but knowing the lumbermen he invited them to visit Ottawa and hear about it at first hand, also to contribute their own ideas. The meeting opened in the morning and finished with a banquet at the Chateau Laurier in the evening which was addressed by the Minister of Munitions and Supply. After that they returned to their homes feeling that they had got more than their money's worth and that they were doing something real for the people of Canada and its government.



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BLOOR STREET

## Lumber Industry's Control

(Continued from Page 49)

MacMillan of Vancouver, a leading lumber manufacturer, shipper and wholesaler was appointed Timber Controller, and he obtained at once the earnest co-operation of most people in the lumber business. The services of about thirty prominent members of the lumber industry and trade were secured. The associations and companies to which they belonged paid their salaries, amounting to some \$150,000 a year.

The chief duties of the Timber Control then were to take charge of the enormous purchasing operations for supplying the Canadian and the United Kingdom governments with all the timber and lumber they required, to see that it was bought at reasonable prices and delivered promptly where it was needed. This was done, and the astronomical figures into which the purchases and the board foot measurements ran, surprised both the government and the lumbermen. The job was carried out, however, and is still being carried out, thoroughly and economically and without severe dislocation of the day-to-day requirements for do-

mestic consumption unrelated to the war effort.

Mr. MacMillan subsequently was wanted by the government for other duties, and Loren L. Brown, also well versed in the lumber business, took his place. Mr. Brown functioned successfully as Controller for a time, but found later that his business affairs, largely related to the war effort, required all his time. The present Controller, A. S. Nicholson, of Burlington, Ont., succeeded Mr. Brown in June of this year.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson is a man of long and varied experience in the lumber field. His business has given him a minute understanding of all its branches, manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing. He was Deputy Timber Controller for some months before being made Controller. He has the confidence of the industry.

Shortly before Mr. Nicholson became Controller, the government was on the anxious seat about the immediate future of the lumber business in Canada. Prices had commenced to move upward. Shortage of skilled labor, and rising wages for such labor as could be obtained, were

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### FIRST

Let us help you plan it

### SECOND

Have it drawn by your solicitor

### THIRD

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THE  
**ROYAL TRUST**  
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HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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211A EIGHTH AVE. W. . . . . CALGARY, ALBERTA  
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. . . . . REGINA, SASK.  
411 AVENUE BUILDING . . . . . SASKATOON, SASK.

## Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

**E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS**

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

## WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

### NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares 1 1/2% (\$1.75) for the current quarter;  
On the Common Shares, 75c per share;

Payable January 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

W. P. RILEY,

President.

## McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

### Preferred Stock Dividend No. 56.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of \$1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1941, payable January 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,

November 20th, 1941

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## POWER CORP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to know what you think of the future prospects of Power Corporation of Canada. Do you think the common stock is a buy right now?

—M. N. K., Toronto, Ont.

No, I don't. The common stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, has less than average attraction.

This company is primarily interested in the acquisition of a controlling or substantial interest in securities of hydro-electric and public utility companies, but invests its funds in other securities as well. In consideration of a management fee, the company also supervises the management of properties which it controls, and provides management and engineering services to other properties. Since the utility industry is particularly vulnerable to taxation, coupled with rising costs and the inability to

raise rates to compensate, I would say that margins will be narrowed to the extent that any real earnings' gains will be limited.

## MAN. BASIN, LAFAYETTE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you give me any information you have on Manitoba Basin Mining Co. Ltd., and Lafayette Long Lac Gold Mines, Ltd., please?

—D. S. J., Fort William, Ont.

Both Manitoba Basin Mining Company and Lafayette Long Lac Gold Mines have been inactive for a number of years. The former held a base metal prospect of six claims in the Herb Lake area of Manitoba and controlled a gold property in the Thunder Bay mining division, but exploration of these groups apparently failed to indicate anything of importance. Lafayette holds 11 claims in the Little Long Lac area and 1,000,000 shares of Marquette Long Lac.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of New York stock market prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

### PRESSURE OF ADVERSE FACTORS

Over the period from November 12 to December 1—an interval of 3 weeks—the stock market had to stand the brunt of various adverse developments. These included (1) almost daily expectation of war with Japan, (2) general American newspaper discussion of higher 1942 tax rates in a program already under study by governmental experts, (3) organized labor's defiance of the U.S. Government and threatened paralyzation of the coal, steel and railroad industries, (4) German territorial successes in South Russia, (5) the heaviest tax selling in years over the New York Stock Exchange. In the face of this news the stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones average of 30 leading industrial stocks, fluctuated, on closes, over the 3 week interval, within 3 1/2 points.

### THEN MORE BULLISH DEVELOPMENTS

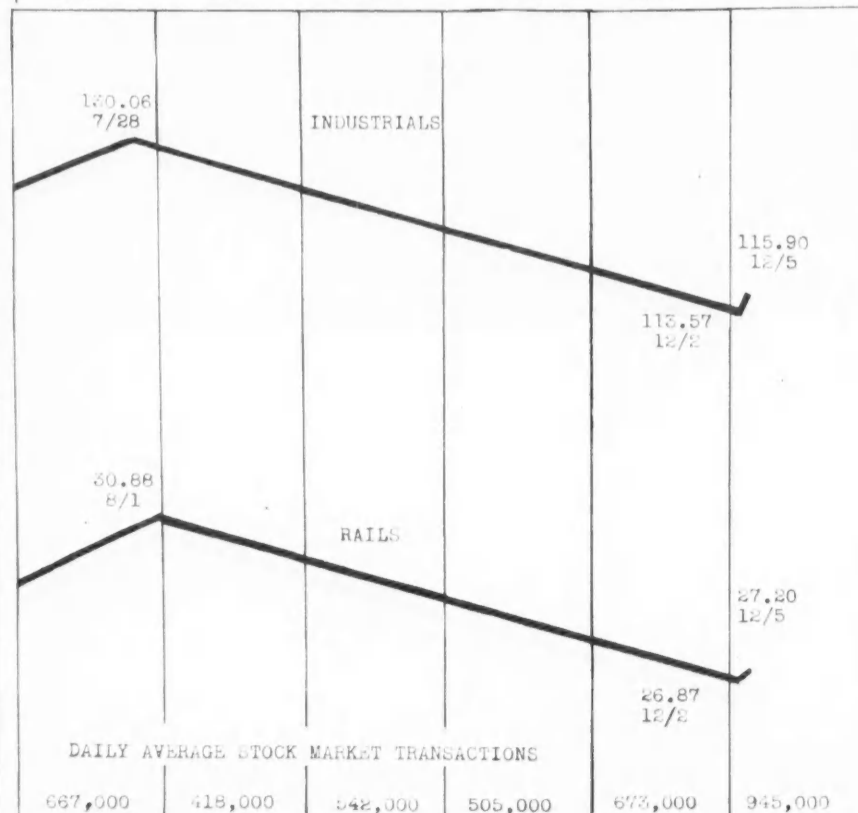
More recently Germany has suffered a first defeat in her retreat from Rostov; Britain has opened a surprise attack on Axis forces in Libya, with prospects of fair successes; Italy has witnessed a violent flare-up against the constituted authorities which is an advertisement of the dissatisfaction of the Italian people with the Axis tie-up; and a number of the larger American corporations have made dividend distributions above last year's rates, thereby expressing some assurance of these managements with respect to the more immediate future. On this news the market, in four days, recovered most of its previous three weeks' loss.

### SOLD-OUT POSITION INDICATED

Of the two phenomena, we are especially impressed by the New York market's action during the November 12 to December 1 period. This display of general resistance to decline under adverse circumstances suggests a thoroughly sold-out position. Thus, even though evidence is not yet present that a fundamental turn-about in the market has occurred, or that tax selling and possible day-by-day adverse news developments will not cause another period of market weakness over the days ahead, there are, nevertheless, grounds for the assumption that stocks are well liquidated and much more subject to substantial advance on good news than to substantial decline on bad news. We continue to regard the current irregular period as one for the gradual accumulation of selected issues.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.



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## WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government war-time programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety  
Deposit Boxes \$3 and up  
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Assets Exceed \$67,000,000.

## THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2ND JANUARY 1942

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 13th instant.

By Order of the Board, WALTER GILLESPIE, Secretary.  
4th December 1941.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 54

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1941, payable by cheque dated January 15th, 1942, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1941; such cheques will be mailed on January 13th, 1942, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board, J. A. BRICE, Assistant Secretary.  
Vancouver, B.C., December 5th, 1941.

### \* NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

## Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday the 27th day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record Saturday, the 13th day of December, 1941.

By Order of the Board, N. G. BARROW, Secretary.  
DATED at Toronto, this 2nd day of December 1941.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the fourth quarter ending December 31, 1941. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, January 2nd, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1941.

H. H. BRONSDON, Secretary.  
DATED at Toronto, December 3rd, 1941.

# GOLD & DROSS

## TWIN CITY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In your issue of November 29, you do not advise the purchase of Twin City 5½ per cent bonds, due December 1, 1952. We should appreciate knowing on what you base your opinion, in view of the fact that the sinking fund has been unusually heavy for the past 8 or 9 years, the bonds being purchased on the open market out of surplus earnings. Beyond motor car competition in the U.S., we do not see why you should class these bonds as "essentially speculative" at the present time.

—B. D. H. W., Lindsay, Ont.

That opinion was based on several factors.

As I see it, the near term outlook for Twin City Rapid Transit is not encouraging. Since the territory which this company serves is not a



Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe, who died last week in Montreal, is shown here with his family. Standing: Ernest Lapointe and his daughter Mme. Roger Ouimet. Seated: Mme. Ernest Lapointe, Lieut. Hugues Lapointe and Mme. Hughes Lapointe. The Minister of Justice was 65.

—Kash, Ottawa.



S. H. LOGAN, President of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, who at the Annual Meeting of the Bank gave a composite picture of the great Allied forces which are lining up against the Axis powers.



A. J. ARSCOTT, General Manager of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, in addressing the Annual Meeting of the Bank's shareholders described the activity in trade and employment leading to recent price and wage control measures.

major beneficiary of national defense activity, only moderate traffic gains are indicated. While the company recently made an increase in fares of roughly \$250,000 annually, tax and cost advances probably will offset a good part of the resulting revenue gains.

I would say that the long term outlook is not much brighter. Traffic and revenue appear to be in a long term slump common to the traction industry generally. The operating ratio of this company is characteristically high, with wage rate influenced by a strong labor union, and pressure for higher wages will probably grow if living costs keep soaring.

During the normally cold winters in this section, many automobiles go into storage, adding to the company's traffic and boosting revenues to high seasonal peaks. This peculiar characteristic has enabled the company to show better-than-average resistance to automobile competition. On the other hand, weather difficulties and unusual load peaks have limited economies possible through installation of bus service. Also, the strong labor union mentioned earlier requires that change-overs to one-man car operation proceed only as employees leave the company.

As you say, the company's financial position is reasonably sound, reflecting a conservative fiscal and depreciation policy. Cash and government bonds are held well in excess of current liabilities, and steady progress has been made in recent years in reducing funded debt. However, summing up the company's position, and taking into consideration a 10 year average through 1940, which shows that fixed charges have been covered only 1.22 times, I would say that the Bonds are essentially speculative.

## IMPERIAL OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have had some Imperial Oil shares for several years and I wonder what you thought of the prospects.

—W. K. B., Edmonton, Alta.

I'd hang on to my Imperial Oil stock if I were you for I think that it has above-average appeal. The present low price seems to have discounted any adverse factors in the company's outlook, including tax restrictions on earnings.

Because Canadian industry has ballooned under the stimulus of war, and military consumption has increased the demand for petroleum products, sales this year should continue to show encouraging gain over a year ago. Margins should be well maintained, for product prices have been upped to offset higher costs.

However, burdensome taxes will

continue to be a drag on earnings. Also, income from International Petroleum—Imperial Oil's chief source of income—will be less than in 1940, reflecting the smaller payment in the first half. So that 1941 earnings probably will not show much change from 1940's 65 cents per share. Still, I think you can expect the 50 cents-per-share dividend to be maintained, although there is little hope of extras.

## BANKFIELD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me if Bankfield Consolidated is likely to find any new orebodies? I have always found your information reliable.

—W. W. J., Three Rivers, Que.

The chances for finding further ore at Bankfield Consolidated are considered about exhausted, the property having been thoroughly explored. It is expected milling can be continued until next summer as some encouragement is being met with on the 775-foot level on the downward extension of the main shoot. Production this year has been showing a steady decline. Outside of the ore in the block between the 525 and 775-foot horizon, not much is said to be left. Results were disappointing in the extension of the main body on the 1,025-foot level and no ore of importance was disclosed on the 1,275-foot, or bottom floor. Diamond drilling done to a depth of 1,700 feet also failed to reveal anything of interest.

## MISSINAIBI CLAYS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please advise me if you consider Missinaibi Clays and Mining Limited a safe company in which to buy shares.

—C. W. N., Stettler, Alta.

While I cannot assure you as to the safety of a speculation in Missinaibi Clays and Mining Limited, as it is impossible to foresee as yet the success the company will meet with in a commercial way, company officials are confident, however, that if production starts in a modest manner and operations are enlarged as the market for the product opens, there is the possibility of the establishment of a highly profitable enterprise.

The company is preparing to bring the Mattagami River properties of General Refractory Products, on which they have a 20-year lease, into early production. Considerable money was expended on this property by General Refractory in investigating and proving up the worth of the refractory clays, and in the six acres blocked out by drilling

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about 1,000,000 tons of fireclays, silica sand and kaolin are indicated. Laboratory tests showed that these refractory clays were equal in every respect to the high-grade clays in the United States. The company has two groups of properties. A large potential market exists for refractory clay materials, with the building industry so far supplying the leading outlet for Canadian clays.

## BROCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own shares of Brock Gold Mines and note that the market price is very much below the figure I paid. Would you advise buying more now to average down?

—D. M. P., London, Ont.

The recent depreciation in the price of Brock Gold Mines is attributable to the suspension of operations at the property, due to the difficulty to raise

finances for further development because of unsettled labor conditions and the rising cost of labor and materials. The directors hope to resume development at some future time as some of the ground which gave favorable results in diamond drilling has not yet been tested.

Work so far has not disclosed a commercial orebody, but has given encouragement, and the property appears a promising prospect. At the annual meeting early in August, it was stated two interesting vein structures had been cut on the 325-foot level, the first showing \$23.45 over 1.01 feet and the second \$14.70 over 12 inches. A broken up condition was met with on the 575-foot level from which assays of \$8.75 to \$16.45 were secured, gold at \$35. No further results of lateral work have been made public. Personally, I would be inclined to await developments before averaging down.

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# ABOUT INSURANCE

## Need For Simplified Contracts

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It is possible that some day a life insurance company will issue policies couched in such simple and plain language that even he who runs may read and thoroughly understand their terms and conditions and what they furnish in the way of benefits and coverage.

If such a day ever comes—and it is somewhat utopian to expect it—there will be such a rush to the company of those who want to buy these policies as well as of agents who want to sell them that all other companies in the business will soon be forced to follow its example.

ONE of the needed improvements in the valuable service performed by life insurance institutions in the protection of human life values is the simplification of the language of their policy contracts, so that there will be a better understanding on the part of policyholders as to exactly what they have secured in the way of coverage for their money.

At the present time there is a multiplicity of policy contracts on the market. Many of them being designed for competitive purposes give the impression that they are cheaper than the regular policies for one reason or another, whereas, as a matter of fact, one policy is the mathematical equivalent of another policy, as all companies work on practically the same mortality and reserve tables, although the net cost over a period of years of a participating policy in one company may be lower than the net cost of a participating policy in another company, owing to the fact that one company may be better managed than the other and earn more surplus for distribution to policyholders.

There is no doubt that the public is often confused as to the element of cost in an insurance policy and as to the exact meaning of various clauses which either extend or restrict the coverage. Instead of emphasizing the safety and soundness of a policy of life insurance and the effective manner in which it fits the policyholder's needs for protection, there seems to be an increasing tendency to dwell on "cheapness" in the cost of insurance which may be obtained by the purchase of one of these so-called "competitive" policies.

### Fundamental Forms

When all is said and done, ordinary life policies, limited payment life policies and endowment life insurance policies comprise by far the largest percentage of policies issued, and time has proved their value. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for the insurance companies to devote more time to the simplification of the policy wordings of these fundamental contracts, so that they may be more widely understood by the average policyholder and beneficiary, rather than have them confused with such a variety of other policies which are really based on these three fundamental forms of life insurance.

It must be admitted that ordinary life policies and limited payment life policies with their optional modes of settlement, can supply almost every need for family protection, while endowment policies and endowment annuities will provide a safe and sure retirement or old age income. Term insurance plans only provide protection for a period of years and not for the whole of life, which is what is needed in most cases, and should only be used for that temporary purpose.

There is more than one grain of truth in the statement made not long ago by a successful agency manager of one of the largest life insurance institutions that if the companies would establish a procedure of simplification and standardization of policy contracts, so that the public would have a more thorough and complete understanding of their various provisions and clauses, the questions of conservation of business, satisfactory compensation of agents, and other problems that are being

always discussed, would be solved in natural sequence.

It is well known that many existing policyholders who have hitherto been evidently satisfied with their contracts are being disturbed by the claims made by agents selling some new form of "competitive" contract that is issued only by this or that company, and which is always supposed to be the best and most up-to-date contract, as compared with the policies the insured already owns, which are described as being old-fashioned and based on some antiquated mortality table.

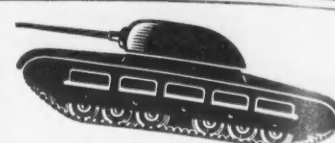
### New Lamps for Old

This old scheme of exchanging "new lamps for old" would, of course, meet with no success if the policyholder had a clear understanding of the policies he already holds, and that he has not such a complete knowledge of what he possesses in the way of life insurance protection is often because the wording of the policies has not been simplified enough to enable him to easily grasp the full significance of their various terms and conditions.

Owing to the inability or unwillingness of policyholders to take the trouble to go over their policies clause by clause and stay with the task until it is completed, and they have a thorough understanding of every detail, they offer a shining mark in many cases to those with something new and cheaper to offer, though the newness and cheapness is only an illusion.

So well is this fact known in the business that conscientious agents, after selling a policy, or before the sale is made, go over the contract clause by clause with the policyholder or prospective buyer, so that he will get a clear idea of the value of its various features and the coverage furnished by the policy. Some take the additional precautionary measure of leaving a letter or statement to be filed with the policy, explaining the terms and conditions and accruing benefits in simple language free from technicalities, so that the policyholder will have something to refer to which he will have no difficulty in understanding when he wants to make a comparison between his policy and any other offered as something more desirable.

If the policies themselves were so simple in their wording that the average buyer would have no difficulty in understanding their import fully, he would not be liable to be confused to his disadvantage by agents trying to foist on him "com-



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petitive" and "special" policies of one kind and another. The work of the qualified and conscientious agents would also be made easier and more remunerative, both in securing business and holding it on their books.

At present there is one clause in new life policies of which an explanation in simple language should be made available to purchasers, and that is the War Clause. It should be made clear that civilians are not affected by it, unless they travel beyond what are termed the "home areas", which generally include Canada, the United States and Newfoundland; very often they include Bermuda and the West Indies, and, in some clauses, include all of North and South America. Civilians travelling beyond the home areas—going to Europe, for example—may obtain full protection by paying an extra premium, otherwise, the benefit is limited to the refund of premiums paid, less dividends paid in cash, with compound interest at 3 per cent.

If the insured is engaged in military or naval service (but not in air service) in the home areas, full protection is granted without restriction and without extra premium. But if the insured is engaged in military or naval service outside the home areas, as for example in Great Britain, full protection can be obtained only on payment of an extra premium; otherwise only the limited benefit applies.

If the insured is engaged in war aviation service in the home areas, full protection can only be obtained on payment of an extra premium. If the insured is engaged in the air forces and proceeds beyond the home areas, as, for example, to Great Britain, only the limited benefit applies, that is, the return of the premiums paid, less dividends paid in cash, with compound interest at 3 per cent. There is no provision for obtaining full protection by payment of an extra premium.

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## INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:  
Would you kindly give me your view of "The Maccabees?" I understand this is an Insurance company that sells sickness and accident insurance. Are they reliable and safe to insure with?

—R. L. J., Bathurst, N.B.

The Maccabees is a fraternal benefit society which was organized in 1878 and which has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1920. It is regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of life, disability and sickness insurance to the extent authorized by its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws.

At the end of 1940 its total assets in Canada were \$2,074,056, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$1,692,224, showing a surplus here of \$381,832 over policy reserves and all liabilities. As the society operates on an actuarial basis, is in a strong financial position and maintains a deposit with the Dominion Government for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, About Insurance:  
I have been approached by an agent of the Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company of Boston, who have a branch office in Toronto. The policy in which I am interested is one for sickness and accident which the agent claims is non-cancellable up to the age of sixty-five. Would you be good enough to give me a brief report on this company? I am interested in their ability to pay claims, and their willingness to settle them without undue difficulty. In my experience as a physician, I have found that many companies issuing Accident and sickness policies, tend to hedge at every opportunity.

—M. M. R., Sudbury, Ont.

Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, with head office at Boston and Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1909, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1913. There were two companies originally, the Loyal Life Insurance Company, the two being merged in 1937 under the present title.

As the company is regularly licensed in this country, maintains assets in Canada in excess of its Canadian liabilities, and is in a strong financial position, it is safe to insure with. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$237,940 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, About Insurance:  
Please give me your opinion on Lloyd's Insurance Company for fire insurance. I am referring to the Canadian firm.

C. S. F., Lanigan, Sask.

I take it that your reference is to the Non-Marine Underwriters at Lloyd's, London, Eng., who are regularly licensed in Saskatchewan for the transaction of all classes of insurance other than life insurance and who have a deposit of \$25,000 with the Saskatchewan Government for the protection of policyholders. They have deposits also with other Provincial Governments as follows: Ontario, \$50,000; Quebec, \$50,000; Alberta, \$25,000; New Brunswick, \$25,000. Since the war began, they have likewise made a deposit of about \$6,800,000 with the Bank of Canada to facilitate payment of claims in Canada in the event of an emergency arising which would make it impossible for a settlement to be made through the usual channels. Provision has been made for the certification of claims for payment by attorneys residing in Canada in the event of such an emergency arising. They have appointed R. C. Stevenson, Montreal, as their attorney in Canada, who, in the case of action being taken on a disputed claim or in relation to their Canadian insurance business, is authorized

to receive writs on their behalf and who may be named in such writs as defendant.

Payment of disputed claims in Canada can thus be enforced in the local courts if necessary. Lloyd's underwriters do not constitute an insurance company, but are a group of individual insurers. What the insured obtains when he takes out a Lloyd's policy is a contract between himself and each of a group of individual underwriters, may be a hundred or more, according to the number of names on the policy, each of whom is liable for the amount set opposite his name on the policy, and no more, the liability being several and not joint. In my opinion it is more satisfactory as a rule to insure with a single entity like an insurance company rather than with a group of individual insurers like Lloyd's underwriters, other things being equal.

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**G**OLD production from the mines of the Kirkland Lake district is gradually rising. There are now between 1500 and 1600 men at work, made up of over 1200 workmen and some 300 engineering, office and managerial workers.

The mines of Kirkland Lake from this date forward are expected to produce smaller tonnage, but somewhat more gold from each ton treated. Heretofore the higher tonnage included considerable ore which was too low in gold content to be profitable. Now, with costs having risen

## What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

still further, and a shortage of manpower caused by the war, much of this low and unprofitable ore may be left in the mines, at least for the time being, in favor of a more selective method.

There are close students of mining in Kirkland Lake who have long since believed the program of large tonnage mining in that area would

produce less profit than would a selective method. It has been considered possible that with excavations confined to better grade ore, the danger from rock bursts would be reduced, —and that with present equipment the output of gold which prevailed prior to the labor strike can be fully re-established and at substantially

less expense. Such a program would be calculated to assist the Canadian war effort by reducing the number of miners required and thereby releasing hands for munition plants, —yet at the same time maintaining the output of gold so vital to Canadian economy.

Lake Shore Mines has, during the past several years, referred to de-

veloped ore throughout the mine, revealing average gold content of between \$25 and \$30 to the ton. This represented disclosures across drift widths. However, in the process of mining, much greater width has been taken out with the result that the average was brought down to around \$15 per ton. This is evidence of how sharply the grade of ore could be increased should such a step become necessary. For example, provided Lake Shore were to treat just 1,250 tons of ore per day, recovering \$20 to the ton, at a cost of \$10 per ton for operations and taxes, the net result would be a gross output of over \$9,000,000 a year and a profit of some \$4,500,000 a year—or more than \$2 per share annually. This would compare with a former capacity of some 2,400 tons per day, but on grade of \$14 to \$18 per ton. It is obvious, therefore, that the physical condition of Lake Shore is such as to permit the management to establish a highly satisfactory result both from the standpoint of Canada's war effort as well as for the stockholders of the company.

Golden Manitou Mines with property adjoining the Quebec Manitou Mines is proceeding with construction of a concentrator with which to produce zinc. The plant is designed to treat 600 tons of ore daily when completed. A bond issue of \$850,000 is to provide the funds for development and construction.

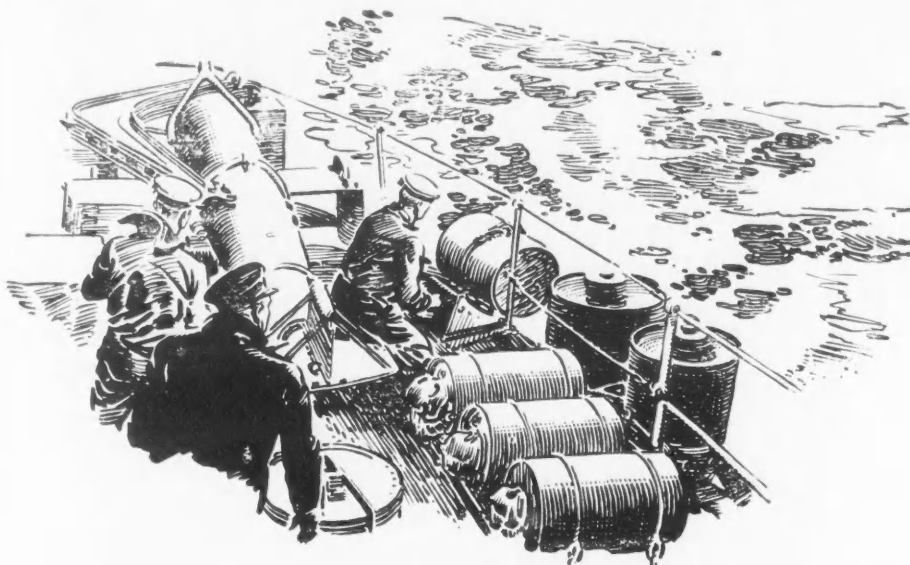
Steep Rock Iron Mines continues to negotiate with iron and financial interests in the United States concerning plans to bring the big iron deposit into production. Preliminary estimates suggest \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 will be required for water diversion and for pumping the water from Steep Rock Lake. Additional financing will be required in connection with power development. Negotiations have been moving favorably and an important announcement may not be long delayed. With the demand for iron increasing as never before in the history of the world, widespread public interest in centring on Steep Rock.

Aunor Gold Mines produced \$476,261 during the third quarter of 1941. This came from 41,133 tons of ore. The mill is now up to 450 tons daily. This compares with 360 tons a year ago. The ore averaged about 54 inches in width and the ore shoots so far opened have an aggregate length of over 1300 ft.

San Antonio Mines has been maintaining ore reserves this year despite record production. The 756,000 tons estimated in reserve a year ago are believed to have increased slightly. The mill is up to 550 tons daily and profits are at a record level despite higher taxes.

Amendments to the Ontario Assessment Act propose that the assessment of patented mining claims shall not be less than that of other land in the area used exclusively for agricultural purposes. This proposal has aroused prospectors throughout the province. Whereas farm lands may be made to produce annual revenue, the mining claims are often nothing more than hills and rocks. The operation of the mining claim entails much work and expenditure without any assurance of ever securing any return. The general opinion is that for a township or municipality to assess mining claims on a similar basis to farms would be to completely drive prospectors out of the area involved and thereby preclude the chance of sometimes bringing mineral deposits of great value to light.

Dividends going out to shareholders of the metal mines of Canada during 1941 promise to reach \$107,000,000 for the highest record in history. There are 92 dividend-paying metal mines this year compared with 88 in 1940. Ontario mines will account for about 60 per cent. of the total, Quebec for 14 per cent. and British Columbia for over 12 per cent.



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On every fighting front — on sea, on land and in the air — the products of the pulp and paper industry are indispensable. To meet the demand, non-essential uses in Canada must be trimmed: consumers will be asked to accept substitutes.

Some of the wartime uses of paper are well known: without maps, forms and other documents, a modern fighting force would be severely handicapped. But the products of the industry go into many things besides — into every shell that leaves a gun . . . into explosives . . . depth charges . . . naval mines for the North Sea and land mines for Libya . . . gaskets for Spitfires and tanks . . . radio equipment for the services and for London's "spotters" . . . containers for munitions and food . . . wallboard for housing the armed forces and building war plants.

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